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New Yorker

19 April 1941

Page 89, 90

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Cay

Québec

Have you ever had a

French Canadian

vacation?

To-day you lunch in cosmopolitan

Montréal...so take your pick of

any of these fascinating restau-

rants, where menus take on added

tang, the French Canadian way!

To-morrow, you may try the

ragout de pattes in distant Trois-

Rivières, or dine on the terrace in

Québec City and look out towards

the sea... high-backed, rakish

calèches wait to drive you out to

ancient battlements and shrines

which were old when America was

young. You'll discover a world of

spinning-wheels, ox-carts, stone

bake-ovens...

3,000,000 French Canadians wel-

come you to La Province de Qué.

bec, the scenic land where the past

lives in romantic glamour and

where your vacation dollar always

buys more!

NO PASSPORTS REQUIRED

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Leamship or bus office, La Province de

Ochre Tourist Burcan, 48 Rockefeller

Plaan, New York, or aurite direct to

LAIPROVINCE DE

Québec

TOURIST BUREAU

hearts of zoologists. What is known as Love, and very diverting Lore at that. By the way, the last real penguin was Killed in 1844. What you think are penguins aren't penguins at all but some other birds by the same name.

-CLIFTON FADIMAN

BRIEFLY NOTED

FICTION

NOT WITHOUT PERIL, by Marguerite Allis. Not just another American pioneer story but a novel of full stature, dramatic, fast-moving, and absorbing Miss Allis takes as her main character a real woman, Jemima Sartwell, who once lived in what is now Vermont, who survived three husbands and an Indian captivity, and bore eight children. Jemima herself is perhaps over-romanticized, but the hard pioneer life she lived has force and meaning, the Indians are not always cruel and bloodthirsty, savages, the speech seems authentic and the action credible. Ought to make a first-class movie, too.

ANOTHER MORNING, by Wessel Smitter. A pioneer novel of a different sort, but nonetheless real too. A few years ago the government decided to take a couple of hundred families off relief and establish them as farmers in Alaska. Mr. Smitter follows them on the uncomfortable journey and through the backbreaking labor of their first year in a strange country. They reclaim the wilderness with the help of modern hygiene and a Diesel tractor. No wild Indians this time, but plenty of mosquitoes, a winter eight months long, and other difficulties, mechanical and human, and always interesting.

IN MY FATHER'S HOUSE, by James Street. A warmhearted and touching story of the Mississippi backwoods, told by the young boy of the family, who unintentionally causes lots of trouble, including the murder of his sister's sweetheart and the death of his father, whom he deeply loves.

Read it if liked "The Yearling."

you

THEY WENT ON TOGETHER, by Robert Nathan. Mr. Nathan's novel is also related by a boy, a bewildered one who, with his mother and sister, joins the stream of refugees trying to keep ahead of a modern mechanical army. No particular army, apparently, and no particular country, which may be why, in spite of the affecting subject and the author's skill, the story is vague and a little flat.

QUEBEC CANADA MANHOLD, by Phyllis Bentley, With
191

The

APRIL 191941

De Mamos

Paul Haakon

Josephine Houston

RETURN TO THE

Persian Room

at the Plaza

AT DINNER AND SUPPER

Dick Gasparre

and his Orchestra

Chiquito

and his Rumba Band

THE COCKTAIL HOUR

Dancing Dally and Sunday

THE PLAZA FIFTH AVENUE AT 59th ST.

A New Type of

hero is found in this novel

by the Pulitzer Prize winner

for poetry

THOMAS-THOMAS

-ANCIL-THOMAS

Robert P.

Tristram Coffin's

most intriguing story.

[AD] \$2.50 everywhere

Life in

Nazi

Europe!

2nd Large

Printing P

MACMILLAN

"The inside

story of how the

German army of

occupation behaved

itself... It has an im-

portance all its own."

UNDER
-N. Y. WORLD
TELEGRAM
[AD] \$275
THE IRON HEEL
COMPANY
J.B. LIPPINCOTT By Lars Moën
THE NEW YOR
VIRGINIA BE
This
seaside Do
Pleasure" prov
luxurious facil
ing the gay an
country life o
ginia. Guests
Gges Golf
Clubs
Famous "Na
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HOTEL BEACH CL
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ALL
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Fascist cong
personal ex
this most stir
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RUSSELL S
AFTER T
ART BARK
featuring JOLE
FOR COCKTAILS, DINN
from
RO

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page 47 call

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1969

Willy Ley, Prolific Science Writer, Is Dead at 62 A. T. POLYZOIDES, Britain Pays Last Respects

Prophesied Travel in Space

in Book Issued in 1926

By WALTER SULLIVAN

Willy Ley, who helped usher in the age of rocketry and then! became perhaps its chief popularizer, died yesterday morning at his home in Jackson Heights, Queens. His age was 62.

Mr. Ley, the author of more than 30 books in English and German, was a frequent lecturer as well as teacher and industrial consultant.

His death, apparently from a heart attack, came suddenly.

About a week ago a medical checkup had disclosed a circulatory disorder and he was taking digitalis.

Earlier in the day, in a telephone conversation with a book publisher, Mr. Ley spoke of the possibility that he might have to follow man's first flight to Willy Ley

Fled Germany in '35-Tested

Rockets in Westchester

COAST COLUMNIST

To Earl Alexander of Tunis ELIASBERG DY

WINDSOR, England, June 24

(Reuters)-A 19-gun salute was

fired over this royal town to-

Ex-Foreign Affairs Writer day as Britain paid her last respects to Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis.

Dr

ation for The
Offenders deeply

Waldimir G. Ella

chiatrist, Past
member who con
of The Treatment

BENJAMIN CO

JOHN BIERW

EPSTEIN-Morris,

devoted father of

the grandfather.

Funeral services |

Morils, Inc. Fur
Ave (at Rockawa
EPSTEIN-Morris
of A. 1. Smith
of this esteeme
FADER-Joshine
express our
friend, deepest i
family.

Yonkers, NY,
wife of Albert if
of Spring Valle
LI., and Clar
Funeral Home.
Yonkers Mass
Roman Catholic
Friday, June 21
Mary's Camer
79 P.M.

FAGAN-Lilian R
daughter of the
Ine (nes Quin
F. McCarthy, 1
Thursday 9 A
Funeral Home.
Brooklyn. Pr
Saviour Churchi
FINE-Jacob, fal
Louisville, X.

In 1944 he became a United
States citizen and left PM. He
Seven black horses pulled a
became further identified with

LOS ANGELES, June 24 (AP) gun carriage bearing the World
"Watchers of the Skies," "Con-Adamanitos T. Polyzoides, re-War II strategist's coffin to
space travel with such books as
quest of Space" and "Rockets, tired college professor and for- St. George's Chapel at Wind-
Missiles and Men in Space." mer reporter for The New York sor Castle, last resting place of
He also developed a powerful Times, The Los Angeles Times many British monarchs and
and other newspapers, died noblemen, for the funeral serv-
lecture style.

One close acquaintance not- yesterday of a brain hemorice.

Lord Alexander, who died

ed yesterday that Mr. Ley's big rhage. He was 83 years old.

Born in Athens, Mr. Poly-June 16 at the age of 72, was

spired to give him an impres-zoides received a law degree one of the last to leave the
frame and German accent con-

from the National University of French beaches at Dunkirk in

Perhaps, he suggested, that Athens in 1908. That year he 1940 as the Germans entered.
sively authoritative manner.

was why Mr. Ley unconscious- arrived in the United States He later led Allied victories

ly retained the accent, even with his bride and he resumed against the Germans and Ital-

though he became fluent in his a newspaper career he had lans in North Africa and Italy. D. Depan and

His coffin was draped in &
 started in Europe.
 spoken and written English.
 The New York Times sent Union Jack and on top rested
 One of those who knew him to Europe in 1915 to cover his plumed hat, sword and
 him well said he was a natural the war on the Balkan front baton."
 lecturer, "not only on the plat-At the same time he was a
 Pallbearers included former
 correspondent for The London Prime Minister Harold Mac-
 form, but in private." 5:1
 "If you asked him a question Central News.
 the moon by television from British newspapers appeared
 After the war Mr. Polyzoides Lord Mountbatten
 you got a lecture," he said,
 Mr. Ley left for Britain and adding that Mr. Ley's knowl-turned to lecturing on world
 his home, instead of from the after this edict.
 Manned Spacecraft Center in
 prospect, for Mr. Ley had been then was brought to the United edge was "encyclopedic."
 affairs.
 Texas. It was a disappointing)
 He helped establish the For-
 Mr. Ley enjoyed good food,
 States under the auspices of
 one of the earliest protagonists the American Interplanetary So- good drink and good conversa-eign
 Policy Association in New
 He was born in Berlin in ciety (which about this time tion and belonged to a small York and became a
 contribut-
 1906 and his early studies, at changed its name to the Ameri-convivial group of writers and ing member
 of the Institute of
 of such a flight.
 the Universities of Berlin and can Rocket Society). Members scholars known as the "Trap Politics at
 Williamstown, Mass.,
 Königsberg, were in astrono- of this group put up bond to Door Spiders," who met once and the
 Institute of Public Af- BAMBOSCHEK Gluseppe, June 23, beloved friends Wed
 my, physics, zoology and pale- permit his entry into the coun- month. The name, members fairs at the
 University of Vir-Metropolitan Opera, also formerly conduc
 say, is based on the practice ginia.
 Grand
 In 1935 he became a faculty
 of such spiders in closing a
 ontology (the study of fossils). try.
 trap door to escape their mates. member at the University of
 California, helping
 Some of his most successful
 He was a great admirer of Southern
 However, in 1927 he and his with G. Edward Pendray, head Wagner operas and could ac-found the
 university's Institute
 books were on exotic beasts of
 Mr. Ley lived for half a year
 of the American Rocket So- company himself on the piano of World Affairs.
 fact and myth.
 From 1937 to 1960 he con-
 German colleagues were in-ciety, and the two men bullt a as he sang Wagnerian arias.

spired by the writings of Her-test stand for small rockets Publishing associates said yes-tributed articles
to The Los
mann Oberth to found the So-near Mr. Pendray's home in terday that Mr. Ley had at least Angeles
Times and starting in
ciety for Space Travel. A punc-Crestwood, N. Y. It was in a six books under contract. He 1942 he wrote
a daily column BARBANELL-Rase, beloved wife of the Tale
tilious registrar in Breslau at swamp between Scarsdale and had told Scribners that next on
international affairs.
Monday he would deliver the
first refused to permit the Bronxville.
group to incorporate under the
named Werner Von Braun who
Bullt Test Stand
Mr. Pendray recalled yester-final section of "Man and the
a
Edited Greek Dally
the
"So
of
millan, Admiral of the Fleet
by wife Mrx
Dr. Malcolm F
Funeral and Ir
Wednesder
and Gen.
Lyman Lemnitzer, retiring head
of the North Atlantic Treaty
Organziation,
Deatha
husband of Carolina former conductor of
FIT.P
FITZPATRICK-
1969 of Garder
lick J.
Elizabeth T
J. Fitzpatrick
F. Sullivan.
Chapel, Frank
City Requiem
Joseph's R.C.
em Mass Frid
Church, Garda
In Holy Rood q
In lieu of flo
husband of th
of Hattie
uncle. Service
Schwartz Bro
Queens Blvd.
FRANK-Jullus
ry
for and general manager of Philadelphia
Funeral from Walter B

Cooke Funeral Home, 117 West 720 S..
 Friday 9:30 AM. Requiem Mass. Blessed
 Sacrament Church, 10 A.M. Interment St.
 Mary's Cemetery, In lieu of flowers contri-FRIEDMA
 ions to Heart Fund appreciated.
 We record in
 BAMBOSCHEK-Gluseppe.
 sorrow the death of our beloved
 member and colleague, Giuseppe Bambo-
 schek on June 23, 1949 In New York City. FRISCH France
 deep
 STANLEY ADAMS, President
 American Sociely of Composers
 Authors and Publishers
 Hyman E., devoted mother of Srivia Bloom,
 Alfred, Frances Edelstein Blanche Cooper
 and Marilyn Siegel, adored grandmother of
 Judy. George, Billy, Lydia, Nina and Laura
 Services at "Park West," Tith St. and Co
 lumbus Ave., Wednesday, June 25 al 12
 noon
 of Ethal Gall
 Fischer Servi
 Riverside,
 179 St.
 of Middle dad
 the untine.
 ber Frances
 on June 21st
 pathy to pr
 LE
 GERAGHTY-C
 NY. C.,
 Minecla. L!
 County Runko
 Eugene and
 BARBANELL-Rose The Officers, Executive Shearing Mrs
 Committee and Members of the Bronx
 Committee of the Liberal Party
 County
 mourn the death of our long time loyal
 member
 and colleague. We extend our
 deepest sympathy to her daughter, Sylvia
 Bloom, our beloved county chairman, and
 MICHAEL J. DONTZIN, Vice Chairman.
 NICHOLAS GYORY, Vice Chairman.
 Abraham, devoted sister of Estelle Gouten
 berg, Florence Hurkin and Phoenix Alexan
 June 25 al 1.30
 P.M. The Riverside
 der. Services Wednesd St & Amsterdam
 Ave May Her Soul De Bounded In The

Bond of Eternal Life."

to the members of her family

BENJAMIN - Gertrude, beloved wife

BIDDLE-Alice McMurtrie, on June 22, 1969

of Roberts Rd, Bryn Mawr, Pa., and

Saunderstown, RI. Daughter of the late

George and Mary Hosack Biddle ME

at 2 PM. Interment private. In lieu of

flowers contributions may be made to the

Family Service of Philadelphia. 311 So.

Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa

BLUM Rae, beloved mother of Evelyn

John John

Chapel, 150

LI. Now

RC Church

9:30 AM is

Westbury.

GOODMAN-

devoted c

Kraus and

mother

services

In.]

at the J

9701 Chur

Brooklyn.

HERTZ-vin

Rose, derile

Ernestine L

lors Thursda

Riverside,"

course

Beloved mot

posing at A

Inc.. 1310

Stallon, LI

INGERSOLL

P.M. Interm

Margaret Cut

his residenc

iliness. Serv

of St. Thom

and Fith A

Int

title Verein für Raumschiffahrt day the alarm of neighbors at Moon," a major work, in pre- From 1916 to 1932, Mr.

of the title (meaning "space test stand. However Mr. Ley's with the role of the moon in Polyzoldes was chief editor of

because, he said, the last word the roaring of rockets on their paration for five years. It deals

Atlantis here, the leading

Mr. Ley, one of his book ed!-Greek daily in the United

travel") did not exist in the activities as an experimenter music and literature.

tors said, was "like those 19th- States, which he had joined as German language. gave way to concentration on He turned out a steady stream century natural scientists who a reporter in 1908. In 1933 he ... Collaborated on Films writing. travel appeared in 1926 and of books and articles. Interest were up on every field of sci-started his own short-lived during that period he collabo-in rocketry and space travel ence." He had been on the newspaper, Neon Bhma (The Mr. Ley's first book on space ated with Fritz Lang in sey- was low at the time and his faculty of Fairleigh Dickinson New Tribune), which had both Greek and English editions and science-fiction titles ran to such subjects as University for many years. While Mr. Ley was an ardent began as a weekly and became During his years here Mr. oral German "Frau Im Mond" ("Woman in ders." "Dragons in Amber" and promoter of trips to Mars and a daily in 1934. entitled "Salamanders and Other Won- films, including one "The Lungfish, The Dodo and other distant bodies, his earliest Polyzoldes was a stout but passion was for the moon. "The moon is still silvery In distinguished six-footer with morial services at St. Thomas Church However when the rockets the night sky," he wrote in The mustache and black hair. His While Marsh, Pa. on Thursday, June 26 HERTTWIG-L the Moon"). Among those whom he re- the Unicorn." cruited into the Society for Space Travel was a young man developed by his former col-New York Times last year, "but final column for The Los Angeles Times, in May of 1960, ultimately became a leader in leagues in Germany began fly-It is no longer unreachable." a nostalgic reminiscence Koch, devoted srandmother of Susan D. German military rocket devel-ing across the English Chan- "In 1930 I introduced a num-was dramatic ber of aeronautical engineers in of his career. It ended: Koch, and John M. Dryfoos, and great world grandmother, Lald to rest on June 24, 1969. pment. After World War II, nel, there was story never-ending BLUME-Hannah Beloved mother of Mortimer change. The demand for expert Berlin to the first liquid fuel E. Hirschfield and Muriel H. Drartuss when Dr. Von Braun had begun writing on rocketry became in-rocket they had ever seen," he affairs goes-a cherished grandmother and great-grand- said. "It stood about 5 feet tall stream of human events carry- 76, 1969

mother loving sister of Millon Sainthal
and Stella Stainthal Service Thursday, June JOSEPH Arth
working with the American
Meanwhile, Mr. Ley in 1940 and, even when fueled, was ing all toward new adventures
rocket program, he and Mr. Ley satiable.
new goals-only dimly in at 10.15 AM, The Riverside." 76
Ethel (hee
including "The Exploration of joined the newspaper PM as light enough to be lifted with and
[AD] \$1 and Amsterdam Ave.
Bentamina
collaborated on several books
science editor and soon met a one hand. It could climb about perceived and understood."
BLUME-Hannah. Heartfelt sympathy sex
brother,
tended to our Veteran Members, Mortimer
Wednesday
E Hirschfield. sun and P. C. Miltun
Ish Center,
As the Nazis rose to power Russian-born ballet dancer, 1500 feet and was brought back
JOSEPH MATHIEU, 83,
The Way
Mars."
SIOUX LODGE #357 KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS
Hiawatha, K
they were determined to take Olga Feldman, who was writ- by parachute.
society. The latter, through a ness for the newspaper. They to know, was the aim of all A CHURCH
ARCHITECT
Memorial Inc. mourns the loss of its be JOSEPHTHIL
"What, the engineers wanted
over rocket research from the ing a column on physical fit-
The 1ste Al
loved member and extend heartfelt sym
of Eine. &
pamy to her family.
25 10 0 A
this? Eventually, I replied, rock-
JUDITH UHRY, Secr
Joseph Mathieu, an architect)
who specialized In Roman Cath-BOND Anna, on June 21, 1969, al Danbury. Amstra
series of, flights with primitive were married In 1941.,
Conn., beloved ther of Mrs. George L. KANE-Bartha
Soon afterward, Mrs. Ley ets of this type will carry men
David. Anthony, Thomas P. Bono, also died aha
Liquid-fueled rockets from an
abandoned ammunition dump was doing research for her hus- to the moon."
Mr. Ley lived to within one olic churches and related re-
20 Mont. 1
survived by grandchildren, Funeral from
Schaeter's Funeral Parlors, 4th Ave a
shown that rockets could be read to him, over the phone, month of the scheduled fulfill-ligious
structures, died Monday
on the outskirts of Berlin, had band at a public library and
423 St Brooklyn. Thursday, June 20, 930

at the Methodist Hospital of
Requiem Mass Our Lady of Per
A.M.

used to circumvent provisions certain information on rockets ment of his prophecy.

Besides his widow, he is sur-Brooklyn. His age was 83. He

Pelual iela, R.C. Church. 10 A.M. Inter

ment, Holy Cross Cemetery

in the Versailles Treaty forbid- that she had uncovered there.

ding, German development of Someone in the next phone vived by two daughters, Sandra lived at 174
Eighth Avenue,

booth overheard transmission Ley and Mrs. Xenia Parker of Brooklyn, and had offices at 32

of Joseph E Jr. Robert J. and Lillian A

Randall; brother of Dennis A. Reposing a

In 1935, Mr. Ley got word of this information in a Russian 252 East 61st Street. Since Court Street.

Mr. Mathieu was president the Hungerford & Clark Funeral Home, 110

Pine St, Freeport. Requiem Mass al Dur

artillery.

to Dutch and British friends accent and reportedly notified World War II Mr. Ley had lived

that he was in trouble with the the Federal Bureau of Investiga-at 37-26 77th Street in Jackson of the
Brooklyn Chapter of the

Holy Redeemer R.C Church, Thursday

American Institute of Archi-3 AM. Interment Calvary Cemetery

The funeral will take place tects In 1941-42. He had also NICKEL-Rebecca Suddenly Beloved and
Heights

Gestapo. He had been ordered tion.

for foreign publications and did explaining to convince the Fed-tomorrow at 1 P.M. at the Wal- been
New York member of the

It took a certain amount of

to cease writing on rocketry

Cooke funeral home, institute's National Committee

so, but some of his earlier ar-eral authorities that nothing un-ter B.

on Historical Bulldings, chair-

man of the Brooklyn chapter's

1504 Third Avenue.

ticles being held in reserve by toward was going on.

Committee on Preservation of

MARK,

Seinalder

BLUME-Hannah "The Alorton H. Steininal

freeport, L. husband of Lillian, tolher

devoted troller of Frances Bailenwn, dea

sister of Samuel Kesselman. Loving grand

mother and great grandmother Services to

day 2 P.M. Garlick's "Parkside, Queens

Boulevard and 65th Avenue, Forest Hills.

CARNEY-Waller J., S/4 Repcaina Williams

Bronx, until Thursday, 930 A.M.

Funeral Home, on Broadway at 2324 St.,

al

CHARLES G. RAPHAEL counsel to the Board of Econ-istoric Buildings and a council M. Kiko, N. Y
dear husband of

omic Warfare from 1943 to member of the Long Island His-

ad le al adviser to the orical Society,

100%
Lake Hiawala
June 24, 1969
been banished
NYC
and daughter
way Beach
business firm
Island
win with kids
2 sons, Day
N. Y. end
N. Y.; C
of Des
Hopkins
CA
I
children and
and inter
flowers
KAUFMAN
dear wife
devoted on
Services 10
Chapels of
with ST. H
long illness
Peter Rea
on June 24, 1969 KEENER-EL
Charlotte, father of Diana F. and Daniel
K. Jr., brother of Edwin N. and Mrs.
Thorne Sherwood. Services private In lieu
seems Chamber of flowers memorial gifts to No, West-
chester Hoselle apartment.
353 23 Ave
June 27, at
at the C
and 23 Ave
of

[PAGE BREAK]

Vol XLVIII #1
Natural History

[PAGE BREAK]

S
[EWELLS
OLOGY
ULCAN
develops hypotheses for the
fauna and environment. He

ability to predict the appearance, having seen its environment upon which the animal is brought in by a naturalist can be trusted within a few days. It seems to be the basis for it. It seems to be, however, that much more can be claimed in the Sanderson can be proved by the very facts.

and his associates work at a very high level, they are enthusiastic, they believe in it. In the Introduction it is stated that while they take their work seriously they do not take themselves too seriously. This probably is the reason, the surprising contrast between the scientific accounts of personal experience and the serious philosophical position to reduce pomposity but the alternative has been shown.

H. E. ANTHONY.

THE BOOK OF THE
J. Bernhard, Dorothy
Brett and Hugh S. Rice
Sey House, \$2.50

The book is an entirely revised edition of the Handbook of the Junior members of the American Museum of Natural History, and published a few years ago, although the author, a beginner in astronomy, was assisted by leading professional astronomers throughout the country, and the new printings. The new edition is large and, although the price is high, it much more than makes up for it by its particular attention to detail in the text. It has a list of stars in which all of the objects mentioned in the text are incorporated. The amateur astronomer will find a list of double stars, of variable stars, and nebulae. The most useful information is given in detail, that this is the case in a book of this kind. The list of stars, for example, are given name of star, magnitude, position angle, and colors of components.

attracting the attention

DRY, JUNE, 1941

or curiosity, Pertinent data are also given for star clusters and nebulae, and for variables.

00

The book includes fascinating chapters introduction to the heavens, stars around the poles, autumn and winter skies, spring and summer skies, stars of the southern skies, planets, comets, meteors and the sun and moon.

The chapter on the moon has been greatly enlarged, and is the best that we have seen. There is a new chapter on rainbows, auroras, and other wonders. There are precession directions for plotting the paths of planets and invisible objects. Also, there is an improved and highly correct Glossary, as well as Appendices on asteroids, sidereal time, etc.

All in all, the authors are to be congratulated upon an excellent, dependable, and most useful book on astronomy for the observer, and for teachers of astronomy. CLYDE FISHER.

THE LUNGFISH AND THE

UNICORN: An Excursion into Romantic Zoology

D

by Willy Ley

Modern Age, \$2.75

INOSAURS may not be extinct, but penguins are and lungfish should be.

With such paradoxes Mr. Ley beguiles the reader into a pleasant sojourn in the borderlands of zoology. For anyone who does not require that romance be amatory, the subjects of this book are really more romantic than those of most novels, and the literary quality meets the standards of fiction writing.

Mr. Ley here finds zoological romance in three broad topics: mythical animals and their possible basis, animals that have become extinct in historical times, and ancient types of animals that have not become extinct. In the first category are unicorns, giants, dragons, basilisks, and sea serpents. This section ends with the remarkable hypothesis that the "sirrush" of ancient Babylon is a dinosaur possibly still

surviving in Africa. The recently extinct animals are the usual interesting lot: urus, great auk (the original penguin), ground sloth, dodo, passenger pigeon, etc. Then come the so-called living fossils, in which the recent discovery of Latimeria, a living fish of a group thought to have been extinct for some 60,000,000 years, takes its place. Gondwanaland is used as a peg on which to hang discussions of a number of archaic (or in some cases merely rare) animals, some of which have nothing to do with the Gondwana theory.

If the book were not so good, there would be less reason to wish that it were better. Errors of fact and of judgment occur, but these are generally unimportant and it would be quibbling to emphasize them. It is a more serious fault that evidence that might be admissible in a court of law but that is entirely inadmissible in a scientist's study, is insistently accepted by Mr. Ley, who upbraids scientists who do not suffer from the same confusion. The charm and worth of the book remain, but a few grains of salt should be sprinkled over some of its pages.

G. G. SIMPSON.

YOUR NEW BOOKS

KUKULCAN, THE BEARDED

CONQUEROR

by T. A. Willard

Murray & Gee, Los Angeles, \$5.00

THE

HE Maya have fascinated Mr. Willard from his youth and he has taken advantage of a brilliantly successful business career to find out more about them. In this, and several other books, he has shared with others his enthusiasm. In an era when the amateur of the arts and sciences has almost disappeared, Mr. Willard's writing has a very real place. His intense personal interest is fresher than the cold objectivity of the professional scholar or the padded casuistry of the feature writer.

Kukulcan, the Bearded Conqueror is not an academic study of the latest research on the Maya. There are no records of scientific excavation nor bibliographic delving. On the other hand, Mr. Willard tells what interested him and how two early explorers, E. H. Thompson and T. Maler,

inspired him with their own almost passionate enthusiasm. Mr. Willard sees the Maya as living people, not as an example of social patterns. His book is for the reader, not the student. I wish that there were more people, like Mr. Willard, who find archaeology interesting as an avocation. Kukulcan is a good beginning for those who think archaeology might be entertaining, if it were not for the way in which most archaeological books are so devoid of personalized human interest.

GEORGE C. VAILLANT.

"Willy

LEY

has done a real service in bringing together in one book the explorations of so many legends. He is a master of the half-world where fact and fancy meet in the realm of beasts, birds, and fishes."

-MCCREADY HUSTON, *Frontiers*.

"A very interesting account of some of the mysteries of natural history. . . I enjoyed it all very much."

-JOHN KIERAN.

A fascinating study of zoological oddities which sheds new light on the process of evolution. Ill. \$2.75.

Selentifle Book Club Selection

THE

LUNGFISH

AND THE

UNICORN

An Excursion into

Romantic Zoology

MODERN AGE BOOKS, 432 4th AVE., N. Y. C.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE

SCIENCES,

T

- - - Edited by L. L. Woodruff.

Yale University Press, \$3.00

THE history of science in any of its branches is a fascinating subject. It is always interesting to trace the development of our knowledge and understanding in any field. This volume is the second series of public lectures sponsored by the Yale University Chapter of the Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity given during 1939-40. The presentation is not technical but designed for the layman; consequently the publication is for the general reader.

The discussions are by eight well-known members of the faculty of Yale University, and comprise the fields of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, physics, geology, biology, psychology, and medicine. They are not written in the journalese style of the hack writers who often undertake such tasks, but each is written by a specialist in his field-by one who has the broadest dependable background, impossible in the all-round scientific writer or editor. It is obvious that one person cannot be a master in eight fields.

It is now amusing to read the prophecy of the famous French mathematician, [AD] Lagrange (1736-1813) that mathematics as a field of research was nearly exhausted and that "at the universities the chairs of mathematics will sink to the undistinguished level of those, for instance, in Arabic." In times past this feeling has no doubt been shared by workers in other fields. In the nineteenth century, what physicist dreamed that we would be forced back to a semi-corpuscular theory of the nature of radiant energy? Or, that we would see the atom split? Or, that we would see the transmutation of the elements?

In these encyclopedic chapters one finds much of human interest,-in fact they consist of thumbnail biographical sketches of the great scientists who are responsible for the development of science. Many absorbing stories are incorporated in this volume.

CLYDE FISHER.

THE JEWELLED TRAIL

by Louis Kornitzer

Sheridan House, \$2.75

SOMEWHERE in this book the author says, "This is not a treatise on gems, but a slice of gem studded autobiography.' And the reader who has seen his previous books, *The Gem Trader* and *The Pearl Trader* will know what to expect in this work. A life spent in the many phases of the gem business must supply an endless number of anecdotes to be recounted in an autobiography-more dramatic and more exciting, perhaps, than most because of the high stakes for which the game is played. But otherwise the book might as well deal

with coffee, spices, or jute. In it we learn little about gems and, as before, we find the lack of that scientific background, so essential to a true appreciation of our gems. Mr. Kornitzer's attitude is probably the universal approach of a successful gem
59

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New Yorker
19 April 1941 page 89, 90

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88

89

BOOKS

Mainly Winston Churchill

THE clarion rather old-fashioned orator, working in "ling, and Mayling-went to the Wes-Voice of Winston Churchill seems almost to reduce to inaudibility the balance of the week's publications.

"Blood, Sweat, and Tears," edited by his son, Randolph, is a kind of sequel to "While England Slept." It comprises the Prime Minister's speeches from May 5, 1938 (on the Eire Bill), to the magnificent broadcast of February 9, 1941 ("Give us the tools and we will finish the job"). Hence it includes his six, classic summaries of the war situation, as well as the address to the people of Italy, his tribute to the R.A.F., and his parliamentary addresses dealing with matters of more narrowly domestic concern. Auf authoritative appraisal must be left to hands more competent than mine, but there are two general comments I should think any perceptive reader would be capable of making. The first is that these speeches, viewed now in retrospect, prove Churchill was right nine times out of ten in his judgment of the varying phases of the world crisis. The second is that much of this book is literanire.

Only in his confidence in
rance does Churchill seem to

ave made a grave error in calculation, an error committed, would appear, by everybody but Hitler, Ahetz & Co. For the rest, there is virtually nothing here, whether pre- or post-September 3, 1939, that does not reveal the sombre insight of world statesman capable of deriving perspectives no less gigantic than those of Hitler but never allowing his imagination to affect the realism of his Evaluations, whether of tri-raph or disaster

As to Churchill's literary crit, I should say that he is inqualified today in his use of the grand style of Burke, many of whose cadences and climaxes he echoes or surpasses. It is for-ense literature, of course, which many think a bastard art; but is literature nonetheless. And Churchill's printed words often more powerful than his spoken ones, probably because to our American ears he is a

I

a heavy parliamentary style that seems a trifle absurd to us. But I think few can read his address to the Italian people, or to the French people, or the terrific climax ("We shall fight in the fields and in the streets," and so on) of the speech on Dunkerque without realizing that in Churchill England has produced one of its greatest masters of rhetoric and exhortation..

EMILY HAHN, with whose stories of China New Yorker readers are familiar, has done a tri-biography, "The Soong Sisters." It should satisfy completely any curiosity you may have about the most renowned trinity of females since the Paracac. Miss Hahn is an American who has lived in China for some years. She is thus well equipped to write about the Soong girls, because they too are a product of two cultures. The father of the Soongs spent his youth and young manhood here (his American name was Charlie Jones

Soong), was baptized into the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the end of his days bore the stamp of his American training. The girls—Eling, Ching-leyan College for Women in Georgia and are even today, in much of their opinion, decisively American. Miss Hahn is a sympathetic interpreter of this mingling (sounds like a fourth sister) of traditions.

The outlines of their story, which has almost a fairy-tale quality, are well known. Eling, the eldest, married a Y.M.C.A. worker named Kung Hsiang-hsi, who turned out to be modern China's outstanding financial and banking expert. Chingling married well too she became Mme. Sun Yat-sen. Mayling, of course, now the most famous of the sisters, made a farsighted choice when she married Chiang Kai-shek. Their careers, obviously, are closely interwoven with the entire history of modern China. Politically, they have often been deeply divided, but the bombs of Japan have at last reunited them. They stand today as a picturesque symbol of whatever unity China has so far painfully attained.

Miss Hahn has not solved the probably insoluble problem of writing a book about the Soongs. When she concentrates on their personalities (as she

SPECTE
"Why, this is one of the things they're always drinking in Louis Bromfield!"

66-

Gunna

unnar

he must comprise in himself a considerable part of Iceland's literature writes like few literary chaps you're apt to think of, unless it be the early Knut Hamsun. His tales have a flavor, exceedingly simple and devout, of the medieval conte," says CLIFTON FADIMAN in The New Yorker

THE GOOD

SHEPHERD

"When Loti left the world, he left a pearl to literature, the story of an Iceland fisherman. We have another pearl now, this story of an Iceland shepherd

Its beauty is as great, and its value is higher-N Y. Herald Tribune. Illus. Selected by the Book of the Month Club for Distribution to its, members \$1.50 BOBBS-MERRILL.

"Recommended as a fine, rich drama" says the Saturday Review of Literature, and you'll find just that in reading does in the charming opening chapters describing their youth), she has to neglect the complex history of China, When she retells that history, she has to fit the Soong sisters in somewhat re much greater than the girls themselves. Also, Miss Hahn is handicapped his again is hardly her fault-hy the fact that so much of the story-the Sian kidnapping, for example-has been recounted in other books by equally competent journalists. On the whole, however, her readable look fills its niche most acceptably.

HERE is something delightful the seventy-five, keeps on stubbornly protecting his investment in the future, of which he has long enjoyed a sort of monopoly of prophecy. You would think the present crisis might dampen even the hottest Utopian ardor, hut here is Mr. Wells, the English sky above him lark with destruction, writing an extremely cheerful, even gay book about the salvation of his pet-mankind

"All Aboard for Ararat" is an account of a series of conversations between Noah Lammock (Mr, Wells, T believe) and God. The problem is to save mankind through a new flood and a new ark God, as you may imagine, s less certain about,how this should be done than is Noah-yells, but between the two of them the work of salvation is well started, and so are the haeres of several diverting and satirical conversations in Mr. Wells' fhmiliar vein. How can-Hitler ever expect to destroy a people THE RIVER RISES capable of producing a man who will by Helen Abbott Beals

all bookstores \$2.50

MACMILLAN

BROOKS ENGLISH SHOES

[AD] \$14 to \$23

ESTABLISHED 11

Brooks Brothers,

MADISON AVE. COR. FORTY-FOURTH ST NEWTONE

NEWTON SAN FRANCISCO-KL

write thus in days like these?

ARE to get the latest low down on

the sea serpent, which is probably

real and not a feature editor's fancy?

Would you like to learn about the onj-

corn? Do you know that the Cyclopes

were elephants? What is a Jenny Hin

iver

How are you on tatzelwurms,

horned snakes, geirfugls, quaggas, and

wisents? Has anyone ever told you the

whole story of the platypus?

I refer the curious to Will L's

"The Lungfish and the Unicorn," an

odd book subtitled "An Excursion in-

to Romantic Zoology." In it you will

learn everything about mythical ni

mals (which Dr. Ley demonstrates to

have been not so mythical after all) like

the dragon and the basilisk, about extinct

beasts such as the urus and the dodo, and

About certain animals which, though they

should have been extinct long ago, are

still doing business and rejoicing the

Dorothy Parker, John O'Hara

and Damon Runyan are

singing its praises!

What Makes

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An extraordinary first novel

by BUDD SCHULBERG

Written in the best Hecht-MacArthur

wise-cracking style Sammy deserves the

able mention among the rogues of America

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book about the country that may seal the fate

of a continent. Superb reporting.-N. Y.

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OLD ACQUAINTANCE
By John ran Druica
LADY IN THE DARK
Br Moir Hart
THE CORN IS GREEN
By Emily William
THE TALLEY METHOD
By S. N Brbrwan
EACH \$2.
HITS
RANDOM
LOLSE

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THE NEW REPUBLIC
[AD] 26 MAY 1941 1941
PAGE 737
VOLUME 104, NUMBER 21
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Dreiser & soap-box harangue,

Clarence Streits restatement of his plan for a world union of democracies seems almost like solid ground. Streit sells his idea a little too hard (he leans as heavily on the Founding Fathers to prove that we ought to tie up with Britain as Dreiser does to prove that we ought to shun her) He is up against a profound American dislike of formal political tie-ups that limit our absolute freedom of action. And his complete emphasis on a political mechanism (a Federal Union of all the world's democracies), with too little regard for the social and economic problems which would confront it, weakens his case enormously. Because in the long run, union (after this war) would be effective in maintaining world peace only to the extent that social and economic dissatisfactions could be eliminated.

But after these and a hundred other objections have been raised, Streit's plan remains the most practical proposal for some kind of international order yet made. He would have the Union (now limited to the United States and the British Commonwealth) offer peace to the Axis on the basis of the pre-Munich status quo, no reparations, no recriminations. He thinks Hitler might accept (unless today's headlines have changed his mind). If not, the Union would be forced to bring this war to a successful conclusion, after which membership would be open to any democratic state. Streit's main point right now is that the plan would be vastly strengthened by immediate adoption. In a sense it would be an answer to those who want a statement of war aims; it would at least offer a framework within which to work out a post-war order. The detailed plan of union elaborated by Streit might have to be altered at a score of points. The dominions might balk, the American people might balk, etc., etc. But there still remains the question, What do you offer in its place? To some it appears

that none of the weaknesses of the plan are quite as awful to contemplate as the way things have worked out in the past twenty years. This reviewer is as well aware of the sound objections to the union idea (and some of the more capricious ones, too) as the next fellow. But a lot of those next fellows (some of our bright young realists among them) tell me that Streit is wacky and then go on to say that sure we'll have another war in ten years or so, no matter who wins now. All right, then; I like the kind of padded cell Streit is in.

A Reader's List

MAX GISSEN

FRANCE SPEAKING, by Robert de Saint Jean (Dutton, [AD] \$2.50). A French journalist's diary, relating logically the decline of France from Munich to Vichy. The much-told story of political corruption, bureaucratic greed and the lack of leadership is given fresh significance through excellent quotations and new, enlightening material about the psychology, of French diplomats and deputies.

HISTORY OF FRENCH COMMERCIAL POLICIES, by Frank Arnold Haight (Macmillan, \$2.50). Lucid, comprehensive account of major trends since Colbert, emphasizing developments from the Great War to the current one. Excellent sections on import quotas and on colonial commercial policies. Another volume in Carnegie Endowment? series on Commercial and Tariff History

LIVING TREASURE, by Ivan T. Sanderson (Viking 3-50)

The author of "Animal Treasure and Treasure" tells about his adventures in Jamaica and the deep jungles of British Guiana. Book about snakes, wild horses, other less conspicuous animals, written with gusto and artistic passion. Illustrated by the author.

THE LUNGFISH AND THE UNICORN, by Willy Ley (Modern Age, \$2.75). Zoology with a difference. The low-down on lots of animals you'll never meet in your local zoo, presented here in a chatty, entertaining manner. Read this for the pertinent dope on the geirfugl, the doh, the dodo and the unicorn.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCES, Second Series, edited by L. L. Woodruff (Yale University Press, \$3). Excellent popular essays in the history of science by qualified specialists on the faculty of Yale. Topics include: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, biology, psychology and medicine. The material is well selected and competently organized, with particular reference to the major figures and leading concepts within each of the sciences discussed.

MAN: THE MECHANICAL MISFIT, by G. H. Estabrooks (Macmillan, \$2.50). A professor of Psychology takes a look at Man and recoils in alarm at the spectacle of his rapid deterioration, biological and sociological. The theme-with confessed acknowledgements to, E. A. Hooton-is that homo sapiens has more brains than is good for him. The author

believes, among other things, that "medicine has done the
race great potential damage in controlling the germ disease,"

JUST PUBLISHED

Selden Rodman's

superb narrative poem

on the conquest of flight

THE

Airmen

"The book as a whole has a sweep-
ing power and intensity."

-SATURDAY REVIEW OF LITERATURE)

"Technically a striking piece of
work, skillfully planned, allusive, el-
liptic, nervous style, varied in struc-
ture, and extraordinarily evocative
times."-N. Y. TIMES

02.00, A ILANDOM MOUSE BOOK

[PAGE BREAK]

ple" felt by Friends is made clear and
also their abiding conviction that they
have a vital mission to perform in the
world. Little however is said of the
American Friends Service Committee
which is so widely known and so deep-
ly trusted at home and abroad be-
cause of its work done during the
Inst wan and continuing in many fields
with ever increasing effectiveness This
omission is an example of the modesty
with which President Comfort has
told his story.

is that between Lincoln in 1862 and
Eliza P. Gurney and her companions.

That the procedure adopted by
Friends makes a strong appeal to
other men of good will is strikingly
shown in Jules Romains's recent book,
"The Seven Mysteries of Europe." In
it he describes how he and his follow-
Specially Interesting to this review.

er is the author's account of the
Quaker attitude towards government.

"With politics as distinct from govern-
ment," he tells us, "Quakers have
never had much to do," It seems How-

ever permissible to question the va-
lidity of this distinction, since in a re-
public candidates for office must pre-ers set themselves to exert systematic
sent themselves to the electorate, Had

Quakers run for office even f
their own immediate localities they

might have done much to lessen the
only in.

pressure on important. statesmen In
France and even in Germany, with the
hope of preserving the peace of. Eu-
rope

stridency of candidates and the in- Though such efforts may fail none
sincerity of campaign promises and the less the testimony borne by men
when elected to reform the govern- and women of good will is of nesti-
ment under which we must all live. mable value, since it remains true
The Quaker procedure for influencing that the world can be saved only by
government has from the beginning faith. "Just among Friends" reaffirms
been to send delegations or individuals and strengthens our belief in "the In-
to legislators and officials to advise." ner Light, the Witness in the individ-
to encourage, or to remonstrate. Presul heart which George Fox, the
founder of Quakerism, called "that of
God in every man."

ident Comfort cites many such inter-
views, the most interesting of which

The Criminal Record

The Saturday Review's Guide to Detective Fiction

Title and Author

Crime Plane, and Sleuth Summing Up

THE SINGING WIDOW Double murder in proud Dark and dreadful tale

Veronica Parker Johns poor and decadent Vir of family hatred light-

(Dubil, Sloane & Pearce:ginia Ian unsnarled by ened by wholesome hero-

Jaz malcan with help ine and Ilkeable Ivory-

of spiritht and bereaved tickler. Writing deserves

young Floridienne. some special encomiums.

Verdict

Start-

ling'

20

[AD] \$2.)

LADY IN LILAC

Susannah Bhane

(Dodd, Mead: \$2)

SIMON LASH, PRI-

VATE DETECTIVE

Frank Gruber

Farrar & Rinehart: \$2)

THE LONGBOW

MURDER

Victor Luhrs

(Norton: \$2)

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Penniless pung stage Taking for granted cer- Palpi

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personates her, and zest, suspensei and melo-

tumbles into murder dramatic moments put

Saturnino mystery man it across.

take over principal

leuthing

Vanished Cal banker Lash is pleasantly dis- Routine
turn up murdered reputable addition to
Book-oving sleuth retough guy detective regl
fuctanly handles casement Plot may not
and uncovers several bale experts but wind-|
nasty kettles of fish. up has exhilarating
touches.

Lethal arrow ends ca Deteting of kingly Quaint
reer medieval selg-sleuth as recorded by
neur Chateau Gall- 12th century scribe would
lard Others perish but win Him bouncer job
Lonhearted Richard, no on most any homicide
Jess, hravels
squad

two

Books in Brief

BOUGHT MOUNTAIN Ronald Firbank.

Countryman Press \$275. Some sev
e years ago Mr Firbank and hi
enchanted wife Esmé, bought
enty-four hundred acres of Welsh
mountainside, as sheep
farm, with

hons, hogs, and a snack-bar thrown

Is the casual chronicle

This book is

of their activities, of thei

country

People with whom they dealt. of the
strange diseases that lie in wait for
creatures In

nocks

and herds. It

In

also conveys the contagious joy in
lte, the gay and funny things tha
happen along with difficult and seri.
ous ones, and the final conclusion of
the author that this wild freedom is
what he fights to defend.

BACK

THE MOUNTAIN, Margaret
Flint Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50. The
weak selfish woman who domin-
ates and ruins her family is well
known to fiction. But

Flint's

Mrs.

novel of family life in rural Maine
today has vitality and sound crafts-
Cam

manship. Caroline Clement's hus

band escapes by dying and Sam, the younger son, by marrying a girl who is everything his mother is not. The elder son eventually leaves home. and Caroline, refusing to live alone. plants herself as a self-invited guest in the household of Sam and Kate The rest of the story shows how mental and moral illness can be almost as contagious as a germ disease

MCGILLYCUDDY: AGENT, Julia B. McGil-
lycuddy, Stanford University Press,
[AD] \$3 Dr. Valentine T McGillicuddy
was government topographer, army
field and post surgeon, and Indian
agent in the early Northwest. His
biographer is his widow At twenty.
six he was on
on survey duty with the
army in the dearly held sanctuary
of the Sioux His fortunes thence
mingled with those of the
Sloux
and Northern Cheyenne
nne In 1879, he
Pine Ridg
was agent at
Ridge, Dakota
Territory, the reservation for 9,000
uneasy Sioux. His biography con-
tributes another source book upon
the West of Red Cloud. Crazy Horse.
Sitting Bull, Crook, Custer, Califor-
nia Jpe, and Calamity Jane.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S
DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 369)
H. D. LAWRENCE

CRAVING FOR SPRING

Come quickly spring!
and vindicate,us against
too much death.

Come quickly and stir the rotten
globe of the world from within,
Burst it with. germination, with.
world anew.

Come now, to us. your adherents.
who cannot flower from the
ice

The Saturday Reviao

A PRINER OF ECONOsucs, Stuart Chase,
Random House, \$1.00. Lynd Ward
has handsomely lustrated Stuart

Chase's brief, but valuable ABC of
 economics/It explains where we are
 beyond why. Cold comfort
 the
 send my shivddle class, I may
 down
 the backs of
 the rich. But to young people to
 whom it is addressed it will seem
 reasonable and reassuring. It should
 be put into the hands of boys and
 girls of high school age.
 LUNG FISH AND THE UNICORN, Willy
 Le Modern Age Books, \$2.75. Mr
 Lex calls his fascinating book an ex-
 cursion into romantic zoology, Here
 the unicorn, the sea-serpent, the bas-
 medieval be-
 ilisk, and the dragon of those re-
 in the company
 He are in
 those
 cently extinct or living survivals of
 past ages, the lung fish, platypus
 the dodo, the giant sloth, and the
 The chapter
 okapl
 on the sea-ser-
 pent is
 enthralling since he surveys
 existence of
 the evidence for the
 eighty-foot monsters with
 these
 sym-
 pathetic credulity. This book on the
 lunatic fringe of zoology is diverting
 and instructive. Illustrated.
 THE WISDOM OF THOMAS JEFFERSON cd-
 itet by Edward Boykin, Doubleday,
 Doran & Co., \$2.50. Eight years of
 rete arch through the writings, let-
 ters, and notebooks of Thomas Jef-
 ferson have
 ave produced this sound and
 collection of Jeffersoniana.
 valuable
 lund.
 There is
 is probably no political figure
 today is more quoted and less
 who is
 read by the public. One is apt to for

get that in an when letter writ.

age

ing was a major occupation for public men Jefferson was one of the most fluent; there was almost no intellectual occupation in which he was not versed Included is the complete text of "The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth."

THE MAN WHO STAYED IN TEXAS, Ann

Nathan and Horry I Cohen, Whithesey House, \$175. The life story of seventy-five year old Rabbi Cohen of Galveston, Texas. At eighteen, Henry Cohen, a devout young Jew, was distributing food tickets to the poor of London. A few years later as a Rabbi he had found his way to Texas, via South Africa and Jamaica Then began his remarkable career as a preacher without religious prejudice, and as a humanitarian fighting always against poverty and wrongdoing He has become almost a legend in the softer Texas of today.

HALF THAT GLORY, Stanley Gray, The Macmillan Co., \$2.50. An earnest tale of Revolutionary days in which a young man run away from a brutal father, pirates brig, and with the unlawful proceeds cuts a swathe in

England and France. Too deep an affection for the legendary Beaumarchais (who wrote the Barber of Seville), a life too involved with past memories, leads the hero into a complicated mess of love, European politics, and a growing patriotism for

APRIL 26, 1941

his native land. Love and America win, but without many cheers from the reader

TILE TELEPHONE IN CHANGING WORLD

M. M. Dilts; Longmans, Green & Co..

[AD] \$2.50. A concise account of the invention, development and growth of telephony

the

Its present

universal usefulness

of

more

Chap
life
are
telephones
all the
the world
Lersto
place In American
and
ap telephone | by-products
most Interesting This story
change from a clumsy squawking
wooden box, which Alexander Gra-
ham Bell demonstrated to skeptical
New England audiences In 1877. to
the instrument that utters words
across oceans/and continents and
which has a legitimate union with
radio, should be widely read. Notes
and index.

SIREN SONG, M. P. Herbert Doubleday
Dorna Co. \$1.50 A. Herbert s
known to readers of Punch as Eng
land's leading humoris most bri
liant crusader, and a master of light
verse Some of his verse is gay and
light-hearted, some cynical and bit
ter. His enemy is
Germany and
Germans, though many of his poems
were written before the war This
little book should be rend for its xx-
pression of the spirit of embattled
Britain.

PRACTICAL GUIDE TO AMERICAN BOOK
COLLECTING Within Bena
nett Book Studio, no, S
book begins wild and wil
lation of the
bard's Narrative of the
with the Indians
and ends with Fo
Tolls" and "My N
between are about a th
The choices are Mr.
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pererogatory short
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chier virtue should
whereof

INSECTS AND Tlii Stor
Hoogstrall, Thomas Y
[AD] \$2. Of the 625,000 Insects

science Mr. Hoogstr
fascinating/account or
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world. The
are plenty o
files, moths,
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mating habits, and hand
page portraits, came
camera stud
Melvin Martinson and drawing
Dr. Carl O. Mohr. Most of them are
more destructive enemies of man
than any dictator. This book should
be in the library of every man of
woman, who cultivates a garden.
A coupon as is a coupon
HS

it has space enough for the most
signature

BREASO

The Saturday Repiew of Literature. 25 West 45th Street: N. Y/City
Sin: I know from this issue of The Saturday Review that I want to read
t for the year ahead. Subscription price St. Remittance herewith
21

[PAGE BREAK]

NEW YORK TIMES, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
22 APRIL 1941
PAGE 19, Col. 1

[PAGE BREAK]

BOOKS

BOOKS OF THE TIMES

BY KALPH THOMPSON

FILLY LEY, Late of Berlin and Koonigabers

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THE LUNGFISH AND THE UNICORN cour

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Books Published Today

CONSCIENTIOUS TURNCOAT by

George Thoman Palmera (Yale

University Press \$8The story

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Previous to this sad event, the great auks, which
stood three feet high and were totally unable to
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THE LUNGFISH AND THE UNICORN A Bour-
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pages Modern Age, \$2.75

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BY RALPH THOMPSON

ILLY LEY, Inte of Berlin and Koenigsberg and now of New York and the research staff of PM, has turned out an excellent and most edifying work called "The Lungfish and the Unicorn."

It involves not only lungfish and unicorns but an array of other marvels, zoological and crypto-zoological, from the mushrush of the Ishtar Gate to the basilisk, the tatzelwurm, the sea serpent and the dodo. *Limulus polyphemus americanus*, which all of us stumble over at least once a season while walking along the beaches of Long Island or New Jersey, is also included, as are the platypus, the hoatzin, the okapi and the three-eyed tuatara lizard of New Zealand.

For all its sea serpents and basilisks, the book is perfectly sober natural history, though natural history on the prodigious and romantic side; it is, in fact, the current choice of the Scientific Book Club.

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Previous to this sad event; the great auks, which

stood three feet high and were totally unable to

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Norway and Greenland south to Cape Finisterre

and Florida. But since they were both edible

and ignorant, man made short work of them;

as early as the seventeenth century they were

considered "very rare," and by 1800 they were

wiped out except in and about Iceland. A few

skins or stuffed specimens, it seems have been

One

preserved, and are practically priceless,

skin is now in the American Museum of Natural

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With drawings. 305 pp. New
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HE unicorn roamed through
the magic forests of man's
fancy for hundreds of
years; and it is sad for modern
thought to see in his type of
origin nothing more romantic
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But as for the "mythical" sea-
serpent-that we may assume to
be no myth. We may even go as
far as to debate the monster's
nature and decide that it is no
"serpent," not even a reptile, but
a mammal. And after examin-
ing the bases for these and other
baffling creatures of story we
can pursue a further "excursion
into romantic zoology" and find
wonders among vanished beasts
and prehistoric survivals and
even look forward to the possi-
bility of "new" discoveries at our
own door.

"The Lungfish and the Uni-
corn" is a sound and irresistibly
picturesque exploration of that
richly inhabited borderland where
dwell creatures of fable and
mysterious fact: a world of amaz-
ing range and variety, dimly
known to the public at large but
now seen, certainly, to be vividly
alluring. What were the giants
of medieval legend whose bones
men thought they had found?
Elephants--yes, but why should

an elephant's skull seem to be proof of the existence of the one-eyed Cyclops? The Basilisk of Viennese story a myth? Certainly but what natural foundation was there for the unpleasant attributes of that misbegotten monster? Why did dragons live in caves? And-let us step boldly into the present-could there be dinosaurs in Africa?

Cer-

For from legend the young zoologist who is our guide takes us to look at animals now extinct, like the dodo and the great auk (yes, but the auroch might be, may so to speak, re-created), considers the recurrent tales of queer unknown creatures in such well-known habitats as Switzerland and the United States, and then brings his "excursion" to survey the enigma of "living fossils," especially in Australia and Africa. In the horseshoe crab we have a "living fossil" within sight of the towers of Manhattan, Mr. Ley reminds us. But for wonders and discussion alike we press on to consider the lungfish and the platypus. There is a reason for the existence of such timeless survivals in Australia, and the romantic character of that reason should satisfy any searcher for stranger-than-fiction truth. But the same reason applies to Africa, "which still harbors more zoological riddles than any other continent," and may yet produce another big surprise. From the unicorn to the lungfish and the okapi, this book holds more zoological oddities than can even be listed in a short review And every one of them has a distinct and fascinating story to tell.

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Christian Science Monitor
Eastern Edition, Boston, Mass
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Though, at times, the epic and
poetic truth and idealism of this
Dragons, and Lambs That Grow on Trees
England in the The Lungfish, the Dodo, and the
19th century- Unicorn, by Willy Ley. (New
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platypus, meet Willy Ley in his
latest book for one of the strangest
ever invented. And invented is
the proper word-for even when
the title that says the author can't
think up a few new names or
beasties to suit his fancy. No
doubt he has. Like Caius Plinius
Secundus (A.D. 23-79), better
known as "Pliny the Elder," Willy
Ley can't resist telling a good
yarn even if he knows there isn't
a word of truth in it.

Thus, all of his sea-monster
of the talent excursions into romantic zoology stories are suspect material; so
are the escapades of mythical

sirens that lure sailors to unfriendly shores; all picture-book dragons; lambs that grow on trees; even Nebuchadnezzar's sirrush, the famous dragon of the Ishtar Gate. But it's still loads of fun reading about such things. After ease and at another side the older East. consequently this author writes a treatise on (which he did a few years ago), it comes to rockets and space travel (as he is completely complete with instructions on how I like, too, what to build the required craft and about the New how best to ensure a return trip without thorne's time even if your math on space navigation of Jacksonian gation is a bit rusty. the frontier the demogoguery Zoologists will see in the title the more settled, of this latest work a symbol for New England zoological fact in the lungfish, the independent- another for "once upon a time" nian movement stories in that now-defunct dodo, self-respect, re- while, of course, the unicorn independence. stands, for just plain myth. Furs done well by thermore, there is nothing about 22222

GOETHE

po, been missing a modern critical edition of his works? You can now subscribe to a complete set of present-day editions, containing four pocket-size volumes, printed on Goethe's literary and scientific writings, and conversations in the original language. They go to show you grandpa was a piker when he concocted that story about the tripodero, a three-legged giraffe supposed to have given inventors inspiration for three-legged chairs and camera tripods. Actually, a three-legged chair is a much more firm foundation and stronger structurally than one with four legs, but I wonder if grandpa knew it? He certainly puzzled a lot of us with his "sidehill wampus" explanation for those terraced paths that wind round and round New England hills. His sidehill wampus was

supposed to be four-legged, but the legs on one side were shorter than those on the other, so the queer beast could walk comfortably round and round hilly pastures with one set of legs on one path while the others were on the path just above or below. But the remarkable zoo presented here isn't all fanciful—though doubtless there will be some people who will declare fervidly, "There isn't any such animal!" when they read about the lungfish, the platypus, Africa's the bid tants of magnif the str "tinted sculptu In th ters (li woods) unusua lies mu the world looked exactly like a duck's bill. Zoologists still don't charm know what to do with it cate- to eat gorically, so they give it special without classification with the echidnas in "Monotremata" as the lowest order of living mammals. Teale SE troduce ming account capturi There are any number of curi- America osities gathered together here how wi that are just as true as those that to stay are mythical are false. Everyone thinks, should be able to get the cate-south gories straight after reading this book, but if someone should miss, ing ma he can always consult that 14-vol- New Y ume encyclopedia-size authorita- ing tox tive German work that forms the day wi

standard handbooks available in to a vis
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NEWSPAPER: THE WASHINGTON POST
LOCATION: WASHINGTON, D.C.
DATE: 21 JANUARY 1962 SUNDAY
RADIO COLUMN SPACE EXPERT WILLY LEY

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Programs listed here conform to information

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WEDNESDAY

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ATURDAY

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6.p. m (0) A Moment With

Highlights for Today Radio Music THE WASHINGTON POST Sanders, 1943

7:03 a. m-WTOP Church of the Air. The Rev. Titus Cranny of New York City speaks on "Toward Christian Unity"

7:30 a. m-WMAL. Message of Israel. A panel discusses "The Changing Role of the Family."

7:30 a. m-WWDC. Mass for Shut Ins. The Rev. Francis Heyden is the celebrant for services at Dahlgren Chapel. Georgetown University.

8:30 a. m. WAVA. Family Service of Northern Virginia. Mrs. G. Mennen Williams is the guest.

10:30 a. m. - WEAM. Army Hour. A report on an anti tank missile that can penetrate any known armor at ranges between 450 and 1600 meters and can be launched from a ground vehicle such as a Jeep.

12:05

WIO. Family Living

62, "Space Travel and the Family" is the topic. Panelists are Michael J. Vaccaro, assistant director of the Goddard Space Flight Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and Willy Ley, writer and lecturer on rockets and space.

12:05 pm-WAVA. Northern Virginia Meets the Nation. Prospects for 1002 business are discussed

12:10 pm. WRC Eternal Light. The Man Who Knew Lincoln is by Virginia Mazer. It is the story of an immigrant boy, Rosewater, who became the Edward

War Department telegrapher to whom President Lincoln entrusted the lis-

patching of the Emmancl.
pation Proclamation.

10 pm WAVA. Inquiry.

An examination of "Juve

Actual

alle Delinquency

or Statistical?"

1:30 p. ni

WASH-FM. French

Theater, Sartre's "No Exit"

and Tonesco's "The Bald

Soprano are performed by

French theatrical troupe

wirich coming to Wash-

ingiquon Monday and

Tuesday

Guest, -are-Lennart 2:30 pm: WRC. Catholic

etary of Hour Christian Friend-

Carmichael

Dhup is the tople for noted

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BURNED UP?

Because You Aren't Getting

What You Want Out of Life

Looking For An Answer?

INVESTIGATE THE

DALE CARNEGIE COURSE

People en route to success and happiness in life can reach their destination sooner and with greater certainty if they learn to make the most of their abilities in this world-famous laboratory training program.

Maybe this is the reason why 3 out of 4 Carnegie Graduates get a promotion or a raise in pay within a year after they have taken the Carnegie Course.

It might even account for the fact that over 4.000 of the nation's leading business and industrial firms recommend the Carnegie Course to their key people.

Perhaps it might even explain why 179 of the nation's leading business and industrial firms have Carnegie Grads for presidents and why over 10) Akron Companies will pay part of the tuition for their people

It might even be the key to some of the doors you have been

12:15

English Benedictine writer

Dom Hubert Van Zeller.

This is the third of four

programs on "The Inner

Search.

p. m. WRC. Monitor. A visit to the Jolly Farmer Pub in England, where 401 varieties of sandwiches are on the menu,

5 p. m.-WRO. Monitor. The only helicopter stewardess in the world. Fern Roberts. her work becoming a new discusses the prospects for occupation for others.

5:05 p. m. - WGMS. Steren Showcase. An interview with Hurst Anderson. President of American University

6:10 p. m.

WTOP. Johnny

Dollar Johnny tries to prevent an outbreak of arson at a factory in Terrible Torch."

6:30 p. m. - WRC. Meet the Press.

Secretary of the

Treasurer Douglas Dillon is the guest. Panelists are James Lesion of the New York Times, Vermont Roster of the Wall Street Journal, John Chancellor of NBC News and Lawrence E. Spivak

6:35 p. m.-WTOP Suspense. "2401" is the title of a satire about a future time in which man is employed by machines.

7 p. m.-WAMU-FM. Musical Instruments. "The Flute" is the instrument for Louis Sanier and Jean-Pierre Rampal

7:05 p. m.-WTOP. Capital Cloakroom. Guest is Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont). Senate Majority Leader

p. m.-WAMU-FM. Diplomacy in Evolution "Canada's Role in Diplomacy" is the topic.

8:05 p. m. WTOP New

York Philharmonic. Thomas Schippers in the guest conductor for works by Verdi. Prokofieff Strauss and Samuel Barber. Pianist Gina Bachauer is the soloist

11.30 p. m. WTOP. City Side Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev), chairman of the Senate District Committee is the guest.

for Today

a. m-WASH.FM. Monteverdi: Vespers of 1610.

8. m.WMAL-FM. Bach Toccata and Fugue, Buxtehude Cantata; Mozart Vesperae Solennes: Handel "Messiah," Part 111.

11 a. m-WMAL-FM. Rossini: Barber Overture: Vivaldi:

Oboe Concerto. Schumann: Adagio and Allegro; Sibelius; Symphony No. 5.

11:30 a. m-WAS-FM. Dvorak: Requiem

12:30 p. m-WOMS. Purcell: Trumpet Symphony Schubert Symphony No. 8, Liszt: Malediction.

2.05 p. m. WGMS. Mousorgsky: Khovanishina Prelude. Kirchner: Sinfonia; Sibelius: Symphony No. 5 Rachmaninoff; Piano Concerto No. 2.

2:06 p. m-WASH-FM. Schoenberg: Variations on Recitative: Messiaen: The Celestial Banquet.

3 p. m-WMAL-FM. Corelli. Oboe Concerto, Mozart: Symphony No. 41 Rossini. William Tell Ballet: Deethoven Piano Concerto No. 5. Delius First Cuckoo in Spring: Sibelius. Pohjola's Daughter.

3:06 p. m-WASHI-FM. Gounod: Faust, Acts. I, II and 111.

4.30 p. m-WIFS. Bach: St.

John Passion, Part 111.

5 p. m-WGMS. Rimsky-Korsakoff Tsar Saltan Suite;

Violin Concerto

Dartok

No. 1.

5.15 p. m-WASH FM. Phillips: Carmen Seculare.

8 p. m. - WGMS. Barbara Troxell, soprano, sings from Schubert and Wolf.

National Gallery Songs by

8 p. m.

WMAL-FM. Albi.

noni: Obe Concerto, Mozart: Haffner Serenade; Borodin: Symphony No. 2; Dvorak. Scherzo Capriccioso.

8:30 p. m-WIIFS. Verdi La Forza del Destino.

11 p. m-WGMS. Honegger Symphony No. 2: Chausson: Symphony.

The Amateurs' Promptbook

Mt. Vernon Players

G7

Opening a Long Run

THE MOUNT VERNON Roberts as the Inspector, Players, ready with their supported by John Hall. second production of this Bruce Bryan. Sallie Micking Silver Anniversary season,

. Jacqueline Amabel Neads.

Elaine Dart and Archie

Flickinger.

W

CURRENTLY among the busiest of the city's little theater directors

Thomas Lieton. Regularly with the Mount Vernon Players, Littleton has added to his duty the Theater Lobby's current production of "Summer and Smoke." The Tennessee Williams drama has will open an 11 performance run of "A Majority of One" Thursday. The Leonard Spleen comedy will be staged at 8.30 each evening except Sunday through Feb. 3, with a matinee at 2:30 p. m. next

Saturday. All performances are presented in the group's Undercroft auditorium at the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Church, 000 Massachusetts ave nw. For reservations, call District 7-1484. Playing the leading roles director W. Thomas Littleton's cast are Jane Seaman and Arthur Wentz. Supporting roles will be handled by The cast includes Dan Jill Landon, Bob Fri, Doris Rubenstein, Grace Ogden, Rudder, John Barbetta, Bu Larry Gleason, Jo Carpen-Brinkley. Dave Blakeslee, ter, Mary Gochnauer. Fa Carmen Hazen, Fred Carson, blenne Filson, John Beres Tom Kochery, Marjorie Mac- ford. William Seabrooke, begun a four weekend run at the alley playhouse, where it can be see at 8:30 Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. Ewen, Kathleen Swenson, Carol Bluford, Dave New-Maria Hering and Jean Kep- man, pler.

FINAL AUDITIONS for the 1harmony House produe tion of "The Boy Friend" will be held from 3.30 to 5:30 p. m. today at the YWCA, 17th and K sts. nw. The musical spoof of the Roaring Twenties will be presented In April.

Singers, dancers, makeup artists, stage crew members and administrative help are needed by this new group that hopes to establish a permanent lyric theater here.

TRYOUTS are scheduled today and next Sunday for the Kaycee Kapers of 1962. musical show of Edward Douglass While Counell,

Knights of Columbus, Arling ton. Director Pete Suto will be auditioning singers, dancers, actors and specialty acts laydn: Divertimente; from 1 to 6 p. m. both Sun- Brahms: Cello Sonata No. days at the Council Home, 2 Hindemith String Trio 5115 Little Falls rd., Arling No. 1.

12.01 a. m. WMAL-FM.

Live broadcast
Radio Highlights of the Week

MONDAY

m-WRC.

I'atly

for piano and orchestra.

WEDNESDAY

(Cavin Show James Fraw 7.15 p. m-WWDC. Tris Cof
ley ban

Darling. Tom

Aldredge and Ted Flicker.

Performers in the Shore-
ham's new cabaret revue

The Premise," are the
guests.

2:05 p. m-WGMS. Sym-
phonie Matinee. Walton's
Scapino, Comedy Overture,
d'Indy's Symphony on a
French Mountain Air, and
Ravel's "Bolero,"

2.30 p. m-WTOP Personal
Stary Norman Rockwell
Is guest for the week.

8 p. m.-WAMU-FM. Gallery
Tour Peter

Gingesten,

Prof of Art History, Pace
College, discusses art in
the New York City area.

8 p. m-WOL Broadway
Showtime "Gentlemen Pre-
fer Blondes" is the fea-
tured album.

10 pm-WHFS-FM. Sounds
of Jazz (Stereo) Oscar
Peterson and Ella Fitz-
gerald are featured.

TUESDAY

5:05 p. m.-WGMS. Stereo
Showcase, Blanche Thebom
of the Metropolitan Opera
Company 15 interviewed
during intermission She,
talks about the Metropoll-
tan's auditions of young
singers.

7 p. m-WGAY Gaslight
Serenade. Robert Farnom's
Orchestra plays selections
from the album "Some
fin. Iep. J. Rutherford
(D-Texas) speaks on "Ilow

Ex-

To Fight Political
tremists."

8:06 p. m.-WAS-FM. Sym-
phony Hall Falla's Three
Cornered Hat Suite No. 1.
Sibelius Violin concerto in
D minor.

8:30 p. m.-WRC. Democracy
In America. "Where Could
1 Be Better Off!" is one of
14 dramatizations of Ameri-
can democratic life based
on Alexis de Tocqueville's
early 19th Century obser-
vations.

9:05 p. m.-WGMS. Special
Presentation. Bach's Mass
in D minor with Saramac
Endich. Adele Addison,
Florence Kapleff, Mallory
Walker, Ara Berberian
Robert Shaw Chorale and
Orchestra.

THURSDAY

12:15 p. m.-WRC. Patty Ca-
vin Show British actress
Barbara Jefford, leading
lady of the Old Vic Com-
pany, is among the guests.

7:30 p. m.-WIFS-FM. Em.

8:05

phasis On FI (Stereo). Ger-
ahwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

m.-WGMS. Guest

Artist with Paul Hume.

Rita Streich. soprano, in
selections from works by
Mozart, Schubert and
Wolf

thing To Remember You 8:30 p. m.-WAMU-FM.

By

8 p. m.-WMAL. Felix Grant.
Jimmy Rowles, Joe Wil-
llams, Les Spann June
Christy and Al Grey are 19
featured

2:06 p. m.-WASH FM QXR
Concert Hall Mozart's vio-
lin concert No 4 In D

Bartok's Rhapsody No. 1
World of the Conductor.

"The Conductor As a Re

conducting Artist" with Leopold Stokowski.

FRIDAY

8:30 p. m.-WHFS-FM Stereo

Concert Time Strauss's
"Blue Danube." Schubert's
Symphony No. 8. Weber's
"Invitation To The Dance;"

SUNDAY

SPORTS

SPECTACULAR

LOS ANGELES

VITATIONAL

Strauss's "Graduation
Ball

8:35 p. m.-WOL. Broadway
Showtime

ton.

"AN INSPECTOR CALLS"
will be presented by St. Margaret's Players at 8:30 p. m. Friday and Saturday. The mystery drama will be staged in the parish hall of St. Margaret's Church, Connecticut ave
Don Ameche pl. nw
and Elaine Stritch in
"Goldilocks."

10:30 p. m.-WASH-FM.
Great Names in Music.
Khachaturian's "Excerpts
from Gayne;" R. Strauss's
Till Eulenspiegel

SATURDAY

1 p. m.-WTOP. Metropolitan
Opera. "Götterdämmerung" (The Twilight of the Gods) by Richard Wagner features Birgit Nilsson in the role of Brünnhilde.

7:05 p. m.-WWDC. Report to the people District Commissioner John B. Duncan is interviewed

Director Raynor Clark's
cast is composed of Chuck
Answers to Puzzle, Pg. 6

CENTENNIAL

FORCE OF THE

Laura Work. James

Polo, Mike Feller and Don-

ald Schecter.

THE MUSICAL comedy staged by the Sisterhood of Montgomery County Jewish Community, Inc, will wind up a run at 8:30 tonight at the Center, 2001 East-West hwy, Chevy Chase. Proceeds from this original revue will be used for improvements to the synagogue-center building.

THE LITTLE THEATER of Alexandria, now operating in its new playhouse at Wolfe and S. St. Asaph sts. In Alexandria, will open a run of "Two Blind Mice" there Feb. 2. The satiric comedy on Washington bureaucrats will continue through Feb. 10 with performances at 8:30 nightly except Sunday and Monday. A 3 p. m. matinee Feb. 4 has been added to the schedule.

THE CHANCEL Players of the Bethesda Council of Churches will hold tryouts for their Lenten play at 3 p. m. today in the Church House of the Bethesda Presbyterian Church, 7611 Clarendon rd. Ghelderode's "The Women at the Tomb" will be the play, to be presented in as many area churches on three Sundays in March.

Woman Tortured
by Agonizing ITCH

"I nearly itched to
The pears. Then I found
www.wonder
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CELEBRATION
LOOK AT AMERICA
presents
THE UNION
AND
THE CONFEDERACY
INTRODUCED BY
Sonator B. Everett Jordan
7:00 P. M.
ON
WTTG-Channel 5
A Television Presentation of Richard
Bales' arrangement of Muslo from the
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Washington Part, D.C.
4 Sept 1960

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Today's Radio Log
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for Sunday Best.
Sunday News
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for Faltb. In Action
Sunday Bible Study Hour
Morning Dr. Barnhouse
:00 Headlines, Music News, Wond News
15 Over the Garden Art of Living
30 Gate Sunday Voice of
WOL (MES)
AM 1450
FM 98.7
WTOP (Cas);
AM 1500
- FM 963 ST
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Protestant Hour
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This Week at U. N. Voice of Prophecy
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Doug Clark Suspense
CBS News, Have
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Gunsmoke
Roundup Gunsmoke
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:00 Monday Headlines
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45 Sunday Show
:00 Pilgrimage
Monitor
News: Monitor
Bob Considine
Mest The Press
James P. Mitchell
News, Monitor
115 Pilgrimage; News Monitor
30 Engineering News Monitor
45 Engineering News Monitor
00 Erwin Canham News Monitor
Pinkley Monitor
Sokolsky
News, Monitor
45 White House, N's Monitor
0010'rseas Assignm't Newse-Monitor
15 Sunday Show
30 Nation In Prison
45 in the Balance
COOTHour of Power
15 National Guard
130 Heartbeat Thester

45 Heartbeat Theater
200 News, College.
15 News Conference
130(Marines Show
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Melodies
CBS News & Sports
Mitch Miller
Mitch Miller
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Sunday Symphony CBS News, Dial
Doug Clark On the Arts
Sunday Symphony World Music
Sunday Symphony
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Hour of Decision
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World. Tonight.
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 Choice Radio Music Today
 7 a.m-WASH-FM, Borodin: Prince-
 Igor Overture; Bizet: Carmen
 Bulte; Tschaikowsky: Violin Con-
 certo; Granados: Spanish Dances
 8:05 WGMB. Dall'Abaco Trio
 Sonata, Albinoni: Oboe Concerto
 Schubert: German Dances;
 Gretry: Ballet Suite.
 3.05 a WGMS. Bach: C Minor
 Fantasia; Duprez Carillon; Vierne.
 Symphony No.2, Allegro, Franck:
 Violin Sonata
 10:35 am WOMS: Haydn: Trum-
 pet Concerto Beethoven: Plama
 Concerto No.
 WASH FM Schubert: Over
 pentr Impre
 GMA Robertson Par
 sacaglia; Haydn: Bymphony No.
 94; Roussel Bacchus et Arlane,
 Suite No. 2; Brahms: Plano Con-
 certo No. 2
 4:05 pm WGMS: Delibes: Sylvia..
 8pm WASH-FM Clarke Trum-
 -pet Voluntary; Goldmark Rustic..
 Wedding Symphony..
 8 p. mWGMS Vivaldi: Concerto
 Grosso; Bach; Chaconne; Brahms:
 German Requiem.
 10 WGMS: Handel: Corona-
 tion Anthem Zadok, the Priest;
 Boccherini Cello Concerto, Mo-
 zart: Divertimento No. S
 11. WASH M Handel Tex
 Liszt: Tod-
 Eugene Ormandy, celebrating his 25th year as
 music director of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is
 the conductor for a series of concerts broadcast
 over WGMS on Sundays (2:05 p. m.). Ormandy
 is interviewed during the intermission.
 Today's Radio
 Highlights
 7:30 am-WWDC. Mass for Shut-Ins: The Rev. Daniel

Power, S. J., is the celebrant. Services originate at Georgetown University's Dahlgren Chapel.

10:30 a. m-WEAM. The Army Hour: From the Aberdeen, Md., Proving Ground comes a report on the Army's investigation of water vapor distribution.

11 a. m-WQMR. Music in the Air: "The Best of Romberg and Friml" by Dino Martinelli's Orchestra includes "Donkey Serenade," "Desert Song," "Rose Marle" and "Softly As In A Morning Sunrise."

12:30 p. m-WEC. Eternal Light: Mark Van Doren and Maurice Samuel engage in the 13th of 14 dialogues on the Book of Psalms. They discuss the Psalms of praise and debate whether they show the results of painstaking labor which marks much other great literature.

12:35 p. m-WOL. Italian Melodies: Pino Cicala presents songs by Renato Carosone, Tonina Torrielli and Peppino di Capri.

Da Radio

Highlights

Of the Week

MONDAY-

WOLA WIOP, Baseball

Washingtonry, Baltimore two games

3WGM8 Special Presentation:..

Canning's Fantasy on a Hymn by

Justin Morgan"; and Bales' "The

American Revolution" (stereophonic sound).

3p. m WWDC. Labor Day Speech: Paul R. Ornburn of the Union Label and Service Trades (AFL-CIO).

9:30 p.m.-WRO. Labor Day Speech: William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer - of the AFL-CIO.

10:45 p. m-WTOP. Labor Day Speech: Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO).

12:01 a. m. WWDC. Music 'til Dawn: Tschalkowsky's Symphony No. 6 ("Pathetique"); Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" Sulte; Vaughn-Williams' "Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis."

TUESDAY

9:05 am. WTOP. Arthur Godfrey: Miriam Makeba, a young singer from the Union of South Africa, joins singers Johnny Nash and Frankie Crockett.

12:05 p. m. WWDC. Lunch with Bob: Featured album is "Mavis Rivers Sings The Simple Life."

6 p. m-WASH-FM. In the Concert Hall: Berlioz "Roman Carnival" Overture;

Prokofieff's "Cinderella" Ballet Music;
 Ravel's "Daphnis & Chloe" Suite No. 2.
 8:30 p. m-WGMS, Prague Spring Festival 1960: The Czech Philharmonic under Andre Cluytens plays Schumann's Symphony No. 4 in D Minor; Janacek's "Sinfonietta," opus 60.
 1:05 P. m-WRO. Family Living '60: "Space Travel and the Family" is discussed by rocket expert Willy Ley and Herbert Grosch, former president of the American Rocket Society.
 1:55 p. m-WTOP. Baseball: Washington vs. Boston Red Sox.
 1:55 p. m-WOL Baseball: Baltimore va. New York Yankees.
 2:30 p. m-WRC. Catholle Hour: "Community Life" is the tople for John Cogley of the executive staff of the Fund for the Republic.
 6:30 p. m-WTOP. Gunsmoke: Marshal Matt Dillon rids a town of a crooked sheriff. However, the aberiff's girl friend insists an accompanying Dillon on a trip back to Dodge City.
 6:30 p. WRO. Meet the Press: Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell answers questions posed by a panel of reporters.
 7:05 p. mWDON & WASH-FM. World Affairs Seminar: "Congress and Foreign Policy" is the tople for Samuel E. Burr of American University and Elbert M. Byrd of the University of Maryland. Abraham .M. Hirsch is moderator..
 7:30 pm WMAL. Engineering News Report: Gordon R. Tatum of the Vitro Laboratories discusses advanced wweaponry projects.
 8:35 p.
 WTOP. Invitation to Learning: Discussion of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "The Scarlet Letter." This is a celebrated novel about the superstitious Puritan community of early Boston.
 9:05 pm WTOP Dialogue on the Arts: "History as an Art" is the topic. Panellsta are John T. Hall, profesor of American history at the University of Kentucky, Bryce W. Shoemaker, author, lecturer and Historian, and James Hll
 9:30 pm WTOP World Music Festivals: A portion of Act and all of Act II of Richard Strauss opera "Der Rosenkavaller James Fassett Is the producer and commentator
 -8:30 WWDC District Roundtable: John R. Beatles executive director of WGMB Brucknen hent Land Agency, talk about redev District of Columbin
 THE WASHINGTON
 the

WEDNESDAY

12:15 p. m.-WRC. Capital By-Line: Clifton E. Olmstead of George Washington University discusses his new book, "History of Religion in the United States."

7:55 p.m.-WOL. Baseball: Baltimore vs. Cleveland.

8:05 p. m.-WGMS. Opera House: Glinka's "A Life for the Czar" (complete).

9:55 p. m.-WTOP. Baseball: Washington vs. Kansas City,

THURSDAY

7:05 p. m.-WGMS. Symphony Hall: Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture, opus 92; Mendelssohn's Piano Concerto No. 2 in D Minor; Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole."

7:55 p. m.-WOL. Baseball: Baltimore vs. Cleveland.

9:55 p. m. -WTOP. Baseball: Washington vs. Kansas City.

FRIDAY

11 a. m.-WGMS. Orchestra Hall: Tschalkowsky's "The Storm," opus 76; Liszt's Piano Concerto No. 2 in A; Bayer's "The Doll Fairy," ballet suite.

7:55 p. m.-WTOP. Baseball: Washington vs. Cleveland.

8:55 p.m.-WOL. Baseball: Baltimore vs. Chicago White Sox.

10:05 p. m.-WRC. The National Purpose: Albert Wohlstetter, national defense specialist for the Rand Corp., speaks.

BATURDAY

1:05 pm-WGMS, Boston Pops Concert: Arthur Fiedler is the conductor and Eugene List is the pianist for a Gerahwin Festival. Selections include "An American in Paris," "Rhapsody in Blue" and "Strike Up the Band."

1:55 pm-WTOP. Baseball: Washington vs. Cleveland.

2:25 pm-WOL. Baseball: Baltimore vs. Chicago.

7:05 pm WOL. Italian Holiday! A musical tour of Agrigento, produced in cooperation with the Italian Radio TV System

7:05 pm WWDC Reports to the People Metropolitan Police Chief Robert VMurray is a guest

OFF 1960

[PAGE BREAK]

Washington Post, D.C.
24 June 1956 Sunday
page E6, col 3

[PAGE BREAK]

er-in-Chief of the American forces,
the Presidency,
tis in every schoolchild's history
ut Stetson goes on to muse over the
fate that the mode of life to which
n was born, which public duties so
of America's best-known
naturalists, and the essays
which comprise this book were found in his Connecticut
home after, his death in 1948.
His death in 1948.
d him; and to which he so thankfully Pinfeathers From
Pinfeathers From Pegasus
was brought to an end by the inde-
he won for America and the democ-
lid most to establish. Stetson says,
age was inevitable. The old planta
fostered independence of spirit,
ome...There is little, evidence of
among the other less fortunate
Transition from indentured servant
wer gentry" was not extraordinary
is of talent and acumen.
Jeffersonian and the later Jack-
mocracy broke the power of the edu-
sses, Stetson thinks. There will be
disagree with the opinion that those
duals, and particularly Jefferson, led
es to destroy the "Golden Age" in
hronicles on THE PRESENT STATE
INIA (1724) contain one interesting
in on the origin of the Indians. Al-
orced by the ecclesiastical dicta of
1 unquestioning belief in the descent
nan races from the sons of Noah, this
advances the theory that the In-
e of the tribe of Shem, which reached
over a land bridge from Asia, That
e any white man had seen Alaska
eutian Islands, and 200 years before
licka of the Smithsonian proved the
I peopling of this continent from Si-
ave been as Jones postulated it
s Theorizes

itical Cycle

Day and Age

y Ernest K. Lindley

ngton Bureau. NewsPK

NA eventually overcoming

challenge.

RY

yles.

ress.

25.

this

He is especially concerned

also about our relationship to

Asian and African nationalism

text an epochal development

which he has discussed, with

constructive suggestions, in

who other books,

a

ern-

assa-

While sharing to the hilt

and Bowles anxieties about the

rnor world situation, I doubt very

much that it will "give birth

here in America to a new

ex dominant majority grouping

He under new leadership and with

itory a makeup which may differ

cles,

significantly from that of the

present majority."

CCO

lems

po-

and

h or

there has been something in

First, it seems to me that

the nature of a national con-

scasus for a decade on the

gravity of the challenge and

on readiness to cope with it. It

was developed under Truman

ap with the indispensable help of

al such men as Arthur Vanden.

dat beg and Paul Hoffman and

has been carried forward by

Mr. Eisenhower. Recent shifts.

in Soviet policy have necessar-

en ily evoked reconsideration of

et of ways and means, attended by

nant. debate and a tendency to relax

is is but not, so far as I can see, by
and even the beginnings of a new
ry political alignment,
resh-
epre-
na

Secondly, foreign policy has
never been a dominant factor
ycles in American politics, except in
ONE WOULD THINK that at this time of year, when the
book business tends to follow the commerce in mittens, ice
skates and hot buttered rum into seasonal desuetude, the
publishers would try a little air conditioning by putting forth
their volumes on Antarctic exploration, whaling in the Bering
Strait and hunting the Abominable Snowman. But no! These
are all reserved for the winter catalogues.

IN OUR RECENT acquisitions for review are books about
big game hunting on the African plains, explorations of equa-
torial islands in the Pacific, archeological quests in the deserts
of Asia Minor and similar addenda to Dante's "Inferno."

We beg the indulgence of the public, the
booksellers and the publishers for put-
ting these aside for the nonce, not that
it makes any difference. The chilliest
book we found in the mail was THE
EXPLORATION OF MARS by Willy Ley
and Wernher von Braun, the German
rocketeers (Viking Press, N. Y. \$4.95). No
pseudo-science fairy tale, the book brings
out goose bumps because it is so matter-
of factly written, so (to us, anyhow scien-
tifically accurate in the engineering de-
tails given, that one finds oneself in agreement with the
authors that it is just a matter of a few million dollars and a
few years of practical experiment which separates us from
the interplanetary age. And what's so chilling about that
Well, you know what it will mean. The Arab League, the
Cypriots and the Communist nations will bring charges of
colonialism against the United States There'll be fights in
Congress whether Mars should be admitted to the Union as a
state. Oil will be discovered, and who shall exploit it,
private enterprise or Government' The Navy will dispute
the Air Force claim that Mars is wholly within the fly-boys
province of defense, citing the famous Martian canals as
evidence of naval responsibility. All the troubles we have
with us today will be aggravated Let well enough alone,
say we.

THE CHANGING UNIVERSE: The Story of the New
Astronomy (Random House, 243 pp. \$4.75) is a more com-
forting book to read, perhaps because it is the more haming.
It is the account by John Pfeiffer of the discovery in 1936.
and the subsequent intense study in which the physicists of
Harvard University have taken a lead, of radio signals"

from outer space. (When Pfeiffer says outer space he means "outer" farther out than the most powerful telescopes can reach.), England and Australia are somewhat ahead of this country in the apparatus of study. "radio telescopes." and both Norway and Sweden are getting there. The ultimate objective is to be able to translate the electronic sounds into visibility; to convert the mysterious impulses to television, so to speak. Then we will be able to see farther than we are able to look, which sounds somewhat bughouse to be sure, but which is very likely to become fact before Willy Ley's Martian Express takes off on its two-year round trip up yonder.

INCIDENTALLY, none of the outer-space signals has been translated to read "Use Poima-Coil, the only hair starch so it is deemed impossible containing genuine Glamoring an intelligent anthropotd that the dit-da-dits emanate from source.

WE PICKED UP TOMORROW'S FOOD by James Rorty and Dr. N. Philip Norman (Devin-Adair, N. Y. 297 pp. \$3.951, expecting another treatise on plankton stew and seaweed salad come the day of overpopulation and underproduction. Not so! It's all about what we are going to eat when we rebel against the kind of stuff the commercial food faddists, it says here, are forcing us to stuff into our mouths. The authors grow exceedingly vexed at the Nation's processors who extract a dozen natural vitamins while converting wheat to flour and then add two or three chemical substitutes to make that the Nation's intelligentsia "A NOVEL will gather around the barbe-possession." cue pit instead of the parlor jacket of. lamp. But for rainy Sundays, SPIRIT, by I a few fictional tidbits are of (Doubleday), fered.

neither pos
pressed. Ag
refuses to be
is hardly w
when the p
characters inc
their oddness
well, a hani
witch whose
son, grandson
through the
gimmick, wh
startling nor

Susan Ertz's THE CHARMED
CIRCLE (Harper's) is the lat
est of her seemingly never
ending stream of gentle, read
able novels. The "charmed cir-
cle" of the title is the Prentiss

family, as invertedly voracious
as quicksand, as migratory as a
flock of passenger pigeons and
of a type which is now as ex-
tinct. The Prentiss family is a
conscious work of art, loving,
self-sufficient to the point of
withdrawal and close to the AMELIA E
point of suffocation, with each THE BRAD
member sacrificing his own (Appleton - (
personality and person to the the first "ad
family portrait. Miss Ertz's woman prev
account of them is both enter- of "young
taining and frightening in a Where the t
quiet way.

tiation lies

The book

PEMMICAN by Vardis Fish-ily counselor
er (Doubleday) is a hardy novel storybook fo
of early 19th century rivalry predictable
between the Hudson's Bay Co.
and the North Westers for
trappers' furs David MacDon-
ald, a young Scotsman, is the
hero of a Hudson Bay trading
post

succee

Is contrived,
bellious aunt
be victimized
background.

chapter. The

quite

anything but
ion (a proud
by a buoyant

His problems are the wrong sid
volved with the struggle of
the Hudson Bay Co to obtain
adequate pemmican-dried
meat prepared by the Indians)
and necessary for a trader's
survival He also meets trou-
ble through his desire to tame
it beautiful white girl who
thinks herself Indian and char
arteristically behaves more In-
dian than write The two plots.
sketched on the background of
wild western Canada, make
this book an exciting one
THERE HAMP WAS lang
at peace with his wife and

three youngsters and asking
nothing except brotherhood
from his fellow man, content
with grubbing a lean living
from the dry Texas soil. But
the Korean war came and
some of Hamp's neighbors con-
cluded that he and his family
must go. Hamp's wife, unfor-
tunately, was born in Russia.

Mark Galle
young man
Galloway a
of the proud
themselves
1-t our love
enough I
be ODVIOUS

HUCK H.
novel, FAI
AGE (Hough
lows the for:

of the men
British land■r
weeks lead■r
operation acr
The author.

in Malaya, sh
for detail ar
humor. but
from diffusio
INCEST W

better left
Greeks than
ment it gets
Frances Cli

SANDRA (F
her story of
her Princeto
Chippinger d

This slender situation gener-
ates the movement of Sikes
Johnson's THE HOPE OF REF
GE Little, Brown Johnson
tells his simple tale simply
always building it, ever height-
ening the drama. truly, Hamp
finds no real refuge until the
last page- and that a refuge
he had not wanted but was with
willing to accept
Johnson has produced a well
written first novel, one made

with care and feeling One
hopes he will broaden h.
scope now without changing
his approach
HOLLYWOOD or one of the
TV drama shows ought to gr
a copy of Edward Grierson
THE SECOND MAN (Knopt
A young woman lawyer fight
to save her client from hang
ing for murder; there's love
interest. picturesque scenes an
England. a chase, courtroom
drama, warm writing and a for
of that recent fad, psychology
Very enjoyable both as novel
and as suspense,
the
claimed on th
Airp
National Airport
MARG

[PAGE BREAK]

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
Tuesday, August 9, 1955
Islands
First Step Into Space Hardest the
(Last of a Series)
Past and Future
By Willy Ley
Some sciences began with
more or less accidental discov-
ery and progressed from there.
The original discovery was
tested and checked, additional
discoveries were made and
when enough evidence had ac-
cumulated a theory to explain
the observed facts was con-
structed.
Rocket research progressed
from the other end. In this
case theory came first. During
the last year of the first World
War the American physicist,
Prof. Robert H. Goddard, wrote
a memorandum on rocket the-
ory which was published in
1920 by the Smithsonian Insti-
tution.
At the same time, the Ger-

man mathematician, Prof. Hermann Oberth, wrote another treatise on rocket theory. It was not only far more technical than Goddard's but also embraced a much larger scope. Goddard had gone as far as Kalmond.

Three satellites placed around the earth in the same orbit-each linked with the other and with the ground-can be used as TV and shortwave radio relay stations.

CHARLOTTE AN

gn Islands, Aug.

United States Navy

water business

It hauls water in f

Fico at \$4, a ton, Di

month period this. {

Navy's barges deliv

lion gallons-more

000 worth.

For years the sm.

St. Thomas has fac

shortage. All effort

water by deep w

Have failed.

Big triangle-shar

They Hear

The amazing and

Qtarion Listeners 1

women that have

talk of the country

y a transistor he

astonishing power

parts enclosed in 1

raines with feather

to investigate the possibility of artificial satellite in 1928. That will be a structure of many the difference in speed, namely fort. They are at

a rocket shot to the moon, un-idea is only about 10 years old jobs. I would be an observa 26 miles per second It is inter- mild and serious he

manned of course, while Oberth and originated during the sec- tory from which astronomers esting but truc--and, of course, with almost unbel

took in the whole field of space ond World War.

f

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S

T

travel. His book was published'

for the first time in Munich in 24 Hours to Circle Globe

f

C

e

can search the sky unhampered it sounds incredible-that it oral clarity and un
by any atmosphere.

1923 and readers who had One of the first suggestions Watch Cloud Patterns
enough staying power to wade made with regard to unmanned
through the dense underbrush

It would be a place from

of Oberth's equations could satellites was to use them as which meteorologists watch the
find a theory of the artificial, relay stations for short wave cloud patterns forming on the
satellite on almost the last page radio and television. If you put earth below to forecast weather
of the book.

Basis of Modern Research

costs more fuel to go from the
ground to the space station

75 miles above than it does to

so from the space station to the

moon which 1- 230 (8) miles

The moon actually will be

an artificial satellite in an orbit on a global scale and possibly the Just goal of a trip to
over the equator 22,300 miles weeks in advance I could be a space from the vicinity of the
military observation post.

All modern rocket research from the ground it will need 24

is based ultimately on these hours to go around the earth

two weeks. By 1928 a kind of once.

"program" had been formulated]

ed which said that after a num-

11 could be a research labora-

tory where important discoveries

Since the earth turns at the equator he made

Station But the first trip to the

moon will be without landing.

The Torkel ship will merely

leave the vicinity of the space

station, go to the moon. circle

ber of purely experimental same rate the satellite would'

If we continue to push at it cameras clicking and movie

rockets there would be rockets seem to be suspended over one space research program after cameras
busily whirring most

built for the exploration of the point of the equator. I think the firing of the first artificial of the time) and
return to the

upper atmosphere.

such satellites WPCP spaced

neighborhood at the station.

Then there would be rockets around the earth in the same satellite we can have such a which it will
each 10 days after

capable of traveling over long orbit. each linked with the manned space station in about departure
distances, to be used either as ground and with each other, 10 years.

This could be done even with

mail carriers or for military one could have worldwide co-

With the completion of the next day heliostatic

purposes. After that

after completion of the

would be rockets going to high relay station on the ground.

there would be without the need for any manned space station the long

pace latin

Within a few years engineer range goal of space travel will look farther

altitudes with people, or at

least a pilot, aboard These things will have progressed to the have been very nearly accomplished than that would be feasible for

piloted rockets would ultimate point where this actually can be piloted because that first step is to go into space and would be done. Whether it will be into space will be the most difficult used to build a manned space done will not be a matter of difficult portion of the whole station.

engineering but of rust and

Actual; progress has followed counting and profitability. task.

the 1928 outline with but two Otherwise older ideas still To break away exceptions. The first is that stand.

From the

To attempt to

into the future

ooty can tell what else will

be invented during the 15 years

later and the last trip around

between the first artificial satellite

The moon.

A pace up which has a The National Capital Young

men at the space station and Democratic Club will sponsor

moves alongside the station an all day Chesapeake Bay

earth completely, requires Democratic Cruise

long range rockets have not After a manned rocketship velocity of 7 miles per second

been used as mail carriers so has reached pace a manned

far and it now appears likely space station will be built, probably

that there will be mail-carrying ships at a height of 1075 miles

missiles one day, but that they, where it will need precisely two will have a velocity of 44 miles, maybe 011

August 21 on a

will not be rocket propelled. hours to go around the earth per second

chartered sailing Schunners.

The other exception is that no once.

To leave the earth complete Reservations must be made by

body thought of an unmanned | This manned space station by it will only have to make up Wednesday.

tiny battery able

of a dime and cost

gives up to 180 hours

If there's a

in the back

your to

RIENTAL

Washington

600 F St. N.W

EN

Martha

[PAGE BREAK]

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD

18

Monday, August 8, 1955

Earth Satellite Forecast in 31

By Jean White

an-

Staff Rebuter

President Eisenhower's
nouncement of plans to send a
man-made, earth-circling moon
into space by 1957-58 must have
sounded vaguely familiar to
David Lasser.

On Page 259 of "The Con-
quest of Space," by the same
David Lasser, there are these
words:

"Perhaps by 1950 the bril-
liant project of Hermann
Oberth (an Austrian scientist)!
for a station in space may be
interesting the world-wide at-
tention of engineers. The pro-
posal of Oberth to build an ar-
tificial satellite of the earth. if
found feasible, may provide the,
mental and physical stepping-
stone from our conquest of the
earth to that of the solar sys-'
tem."

The time was 1931, and young
David Lasser was taking a
glimpse into the future in the
last chapter of his book. Ten
days ago the headlines finally
caught up to him with the
President's announcement.

In 1931, Lasser, who lives at
at Space

Staff Photo

DAVID LASSER

with his "Conquest"

1847 47th pl. nw.. spent his rockets in that day. absolutely
weekends

on

Ike Goes to Chu

work

GETTYSBURG, Pa. Aug 7 for

(UP)-President Eisenhower to- Colorado n
day went to Gettysburg Presby-day.

terian Church with Maj. Walter

shoot off horizontally over the jets never went more than 200 Tkach, assistant White House East Gei
.water. Other times they would feet in the air)," the union of-physician, despite oppressive
go up-and then plunge straight ficial explained.
down into the sand.

PHILADI

A University professor h
 heat inside the small building Up for
 It got so warm several men
 In his book, Lasser wrote of shed their coats. The President
 Lasser, whose enthusiasm for!
 atomic energy, leaving "the im-kept his on.
 mediate and presently prac- Mrs. Eisenhower remained at
 rocketry sparkles through a, ticable for the realms of the the 150-year-old farm house she mission to
 natural diffidence, came out of speculative."
 and the President have reno- Germany,
 Massachusetts Institute of "It was kind of a dream at vated on the edge of the historic yesterday.
 Technology to edit a magazine that time." he mused yester- Civil War battlefield.
 ; Samuel N
 called Science Wonder Stories' day. "I'm astounded that we The Rev. Robert M. Hunt, formist (th
 from 1929 to 1933. Now some have progressed so fast."
 guest preacher, preached about inscriptions
 of the stories including the He also wrote of rocket plane the development of Christianity granted "a
 space satellite-have passed. flights from America to Eu- and freedom of worship. to study an
 from the realm of science fic- rope and use of rocketry in The President returned after tablets, at
 tion to reality.
 church to his farm where he Jena. Hel
 During the depression years.! As for that trip to the moon, will remain until he takes off study the-t
 he turned to "terrestrial mat he hasn't made his reservation|
 ters. which seemed "more yet.
 warfare.
 pressing" than making a trip, "But I think we old-timers
 to the moon or Mars. He came should have first chance," he
 back to carth and went into, added.
 union work. He now is re-
 search director for IUE-CIA.
 But he still looks back on
 those days on Staten Island
 with nostalgia.
 In 1930 Lasser and 11 others
 organized into a society with
 quite an ambitious title-the
 American Interplanetary So-
 ciety (now toned down to the
 American Rocket Society).
 "We were the enthusiasts try-
 the sands of unpredictable. Sometimes they ing to get things off the ground.
 Staten Island to shoot off home- would go straight and then in interest at least (their rock-
 made rockets with other mem-
 bers of the American Inter-
 planetary Society.
 They'd lug out their small
 experimental jobs fashioned in
 small machine shops and home
 basements along with contain-
 ers of liquid oxygen.
 "We would crect a little!
 stand," Lasser remembers.

"Then we would light a long
fuse and duck behind some bar-
riers. Sometimes the rocket
would shoot off 50 feet or so.
Sometimes not at all."
They were temperamental
TUMS
TOP SPEED "On the Spot"
Relief for Heartburn
Only 10¢ a roll
HOW HOSPITAL S
ATHLETE'S FOOT
Amazing "hospital-tested" cream
destroys Foot Itch fungi on contact
...instantly relieves the itching!
Why endure that agonizing toe
itch? Hospital tests show TING
Antiseptic Cream gives instant
relief... restores wonderful com-
fort to sore, burning skin and
cracked, peeling toes.
Laboratory tests also prove that
TING's remarkable fungicidal
action destroys Athlete's Foot
fungi on 60-second contact. Pre-
vents spread of infection. Aids
healing of re
TING is a
"dry cream"
on. Dries qu
clings, thus
hours. Buy T
teed results.
satisfied. At a
Snowball in A
M
A 1

[PAGE BREAK]

THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD
10
Monday, August 1933
1st Satellite Cycle Will Reveal Much
(Fourth of a Series)
What Good Are Satellites
and hours in space a great,
many different scientists will
have earned a great many di
By Willy Ley
ferent thing
After the first artificial satelThey will know more about
Lite has run its life cycle of sev cosmic rays and about cosmic

eral hundred or several thou dust

Looking

with Luke

LOOK

YELLOW

IN THE

PAGES

For brake service

sporting goods

trailers

or any other product or

seven you need for the

home or business,

lunk fest in the

YELLOW PAGES of

your Telephone Derinry.

You rawn time and outle

when you use the

handy buying gu

TELEPHONE COMPANY

They will know more about

the earth's magnetic field, and

the density of the atmosphere

200 miles up.

They will have learned just

what the sun's rays, completely

unshielded by any atmosphere.

will do to a man-made structure

They will know the precise

thickness and mass of the equa

torial bulge of the earth. They

will even have established the

preciso distance between cont

nent

Present-day measurements of

the distance from, say, New

foundland to Ireland are likely

to be off by a thousand-feet br

so because one cannot triangu

lala across water. But with an

abject of known speed and

course overhead, such a dis

Lance can be established with

great precision,

S

This might be of great scien

tific interest and It certainly

does not sound warlike bat

what good does. I do for the

average man! There are sev

cral answers

All Facts Worth Knowing

The rat one is that every

Studies obtained from America's artificial
 jet is worth knowing. One can all be expected to contribute to the
 never tell how it will reflect
 on our daily use.
 Some of our chemists
 scratched their heads and per
 construction of Alrall which will span the
 continent to minutes. This drawing
 shows
 BL
 transcontinental plane being
 brought to its required altitude by a
 manned booster plane, which later returns
 to the takeoff field.
 12th ProTER
 acceleration, namely complete opposite conclusions it may well
 weightlessness. The body is such that this is a way of work difficult for so many
 not likely to revolt, but the rating optimists from practical people engineer at 3
 ston, but as far as rear
 psychological effects are simply mists in the ear air in things that it
 formed endless experiments in about 11 hours might say you feel the bumps in the road. If he did. It
 so happens
 In order to understand the nature even, do it at a price which is high, the vibrations of the engines that
 accelerations can be
 of glass little better than a business man who is really sane, the airstream passing by. Imitated in large
 centrifuges
 they did then. One result oppressed for time can afford. But you cannot feel speed and volunteers had
 themselves;
 this work was pyroxylin
 At another time other chem such as rocket-propelled rectly. In an airplane most tested. From these tests
 we
 altliner could not really be of the sensations misunderstood know that any person in good.
 it began to wonder about the built now. In the course of his for speed disappear. We can health can
 stand much higher
 structure of the molecules in trip I would leave the almost not even feel speed. But we accelerations,
 and for a longer,
 plastics. Nothing can soundproof and the designing, engine can feel changes in speed, we time, than will
 ever actually occur
 more remote from daily life in case would want to know how toleration
 can in a rocket ship
 But one of the results of these much it would heat up a day. Even though no man has ever. What we
 cannot test on the
 studies was nylon.
 Line, or cool off, at night, in taking a ride in a, V-3 or Viking Emund, and therefore do not
 Another answer is that it space in one hour.
 mock we know that he could know well is how people will
 average man may not fly a jet would be even more eager about the acceleration of these react against
 the opposite to
 fighter coast to coast in to know how much it heats up
 hours, but that it is still a far from skin feeling when JL re-
 isfying feeling to ice a in the atmosphere. 11e)
 time when such things can be would want to know how many
 and are done. So dust particles would strike IL

In the case of the artificial during Uit hour. If the num-
satellite there still another ber should be very small, this
might be neglected entirely

11 opens the door to spare., It. Is large, something can be
It is one of the many prel done about it with a double
urles to space travel. Just as was skin. The question is whether
the first functioning liquid-fuel a double skin would be needed.
fuel rocket that lifted itself off fuel.
rockel motor the first liquid It has weight, and weight costs
the ground, the first rocket
answer

which attained an altitude of Questions Now Unanswerable
a hundred miles

For in time the unmanned Nobody can answer such ques
artificial satellite will he follons now, hul all the answers
Inwed by a manned rocket ship will be in after the first satel
and the manned rockel hip lite has burned up in the upper)
will be followed by a manned atmosphere
station in space.

If, after the information has
heen deciphered and digested,
One Case in Delail

such a transenntinental rocket

Let's look at just one rasoline is actually hailt, it will he
in small detail. About a year a two-stage hip The large
lago an engineer team published carrier plane will lift
THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC the idea of a rocket-powered the ground and into the strato
transcontinental or interconti-sphere and privule the carried
rental airliner I would fly rocket liner with a good dose
Irom L Angeles to New York n speed. It will then land
or from New York In London while the other plane goes nu
under power to land some 3000
miles from home hase afier D
minutes of flight, most of it
unpowered.

Sunburn Pain Disappears

Smooth Tan Emerges

Without Peeling or Blistering

Science Discovers New Ointment That Instantly Stops
Pain of Sunburn ...Turns Redness Into Comfortable Tan

Arm 1m

Maths

13

L

L

d durthy Tem the bland.

the

Any good sized rocket fired
from that upper plane while
en roule will be another arti
ficial atellite. If more are
needed. And if that whole two
stage rocket liner were placed

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twhich would rreme a lu
first stage) the Inp stage
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High-power V-8 punch, in traffic
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h velvety Ten Ulte

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THE WASHINGTON POST and TIMES MERALD
A20
Sunday, Aug 7, 2
Red Sees Life Like Man's New Fairfax Pupils
Satellite to 'Report' to Earth On Outer Galaxy Planets
By Willy Ley
There are three conditions
any artificial satellite must ful-
All, no matter of what shape,"
also or design.
The Arst is that it must move
at the rate of about 4 miles
a second.
The second is that it must
move above atmosphere, rise It
will lose speed and eventually
enter denser layers of the al
mosphere where it will burn
up like a shooting star
The third is that it must fol
low a so-called Great Circle.
The term Grral Circle course
is fairly familiar now because
airliners us it whenever feas.
Ible. but the precise meaning
el it still escapes most people.
Actually it is quite easy lo ex
plain If you slice up a ball
of clay each slice will form a
circle, but the largest eirele will

be formed by the slice which goes through the center of the ball. It makes no difference whether you slice vertically, horizontally or at any angle in between, the slice through the center will always produce the largest circle and any portion of this will be a Great Circle. A large number of Great Circles are marked on any globe. Any meridian is a great Circle. So is the equator. But many other great circles are possible. The artificial satellite must follow one of them. Which, should it be?

Instrument Within

To find out let's examine the shape of the artificial satellite. Its external shape may be a sphere but it may simply be the shape of the satellite. The artificial satellite will circle the earth every 30 minutes. But for how long is a matter of conjecture. It could stay up there for 450 hours, or 4500 hours or 2000 hours. Its rate of slowing down to the point where it falls to earth is of great importance. This drawing shows the final plunge in the dense layer of air where even reduced speed will cause the satellite to burn up before it reaches earth.

By Verner Forchhammer

Samuel J. Coffey, principal of the Fairfax High School, announced yesterday that all those not enrolled at the high school last semester who plan to attend this fall should return.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8 (INS) - In the earth's solar system on report to the school for registration.

A leading Soviet astronomer who has said that life similar to that on earth could exist on "countless" planets expressed doubt, but added that life outside the earth's solar system "Man at that time may have found it."

many devices to enable him to

Prof. Kyrill Fedorovich Ogolev said that life similar to that on earth could exist on some planets, however, doubted planet or other

that life similar to that on earth. Asked if a planet allowing would be found on any of the life similar in that on earth planets within the earth's solar system, might be found in solar systems outside the earth's solar system.

outside the earth's galaxy, he

Selentials hope to land space replied: "Certainly there must ships on these planets in the be numerous planets of that next few decades but Ogorodnikiod"

"Reaching them however

kov said his ranipatriots were demands chorinus •peeds- not even theoretically envision-speeds up to the velocity of lng the day they will explore' light or maybe heyand, he the outer galaxy.

added.

To reach these unknown "At present we cannot envis worlds, he said, a space vehicle age surpassing the speed of would have in travel at the light either theorelically or log speed of light-about 186.300 rally, but win knows what miles a second And it is in this kind of new relativities the fu- ouler realm of the galaxy that ture may hold for us

Ogorodnikov said "there must

be numerous planets that could be inhabited by men.

While the professor is doing

his bit to help man reach the Billy Graham innon and beyond. lie has Preaches Today intention of gning there him- self.

Ogorodnikov said he cre Evangelist Hilly Graham will lainly would stay on earth preach at the and am even if the problems of space. Ir today at the National Aight were sled

Presbyterian Churri and 19.

The English-speaking sirn (nechirul ave tist who has studied at Harvard Hours will open at Am University'

Diserva ani church members with Yerkes

tory, is currently a professur at identification and guests with Leningrad University He is in invitation cards will be Denmark for the International mulled up tam Astronautical Federation Cun others will be alnutied after RC Church member with

KI

All

The year-old flussian was identification will be almilled asked in an interview all the up ta 10 15 a m beate the 11

pose et the ket Inside just how much air resistance is the earth at that height Lakes is impossible in say now possibilities of finding a planet a m CIVIO

Its metal skit harbors a large left at a certain height. We,90 minutes, one could also ask whether the naked eye would,

array of mitmes

melcorites with a diameter

know,

One of them will count the

tur example that no would it last fr 450 hours, or be able in judge distance vari

Punther af er rass which satellite could be established at 4500 hours, or 0000 hours Jances from its original orbital

hat the satellite Another will a height of 100 miles There still This is what has to be found path
count the number of particles is a trace of air up there to slow. The time the satellite will Some scientists
have even

remain at a height where it ran suggested an un instrumented
of cosmic dust striking it larger it down We are also sure that not stay permanently, the rate satellite,
just a large plastic,
of one eighth of an inch or hell a height of 1100 miles the of slowing down and its precise foam hubble
for this research

Err and so are that a hit would satellite would not be slowed heliavior under these condipury pose. But if
you shoot into

be a lantaz ruruie

doun al all nut what about lions are of such importance In space you might as well shoot

Still another strument will y 200 miles)

science that the experiment instruments and find out a few

would be worthwhile if nothing, ather things, lon

ele were established.

Besides, the Inp stage of the

rocket will provide an un instru

mented satellite anyway He

measure to what extent the

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Problems al 200 Miles

the first satelite at 20 miles In

It has been suggested in put Would Resemble Star

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know how pick then will slowed down after a while sink cloudy conditions one will see two satellites, if

the instrument

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phere nd burn up. But would it reetly overhead The satelite, tying rocket after it gets into,

the streeth at the earth mag 3000 ur for 6000"

One instrument will measure but for 3) revolutions, or for will resemble the ordinary star, sparr

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Installation
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Low operating cost-uses less electricity than toaster
Permanent filter saves replacement costs-removes for cleaning
• Automatic temperature control assures complete comfort
Rotator air directs direct air flow where it is needed

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Washington Post, P.C.
6 August 1955
page 21 column 1-6
Saturday

[PAGE BREAK]

John R. Lally. Schmeidler, Noble-
man and Lally, all lawyers, are
members of the group's legal team.
In addition to training in military
government, the group is engaged
in maneuvers involving firearms and
grenades. The reservists will return
to Washington area homes Aug. 13.
Three-Stage Liquid Fuel Rocket
Will Propel Satellite Into Space
(Second of a series)
By Willy Ley
WH

THAT I DESCRIBED yesterday. the take-off of the rocket which carries the artificial satellite into space,
was written under the assumption that the satellite would be carried by a three stage liquid fuel rocket.
This means a rocket which carries a smaller rocket in its nose and the second rocket carries a third and
still
smaller rocket. The third rocket, the only portion of the whole assembly to reach space. Finally carries
the pack-
age of instruments which is the artificial satellite.

But there are several ways in which a package of instruments could be tossed into space. Before discussing them something must be said about gravitation. In spite of more than 200 years of hard thinking by scientists and philosophers we still don't know what gravity is. But though we do not know its nature we do know how it works and that is good enough for all practical

purposes, from the forecasting of eclipses to shooting things into space

It works like this: If a missile fell from a height of 100 miles it would strike the ground with an impact velocity of about one mile a second in reality it would be slowed down by air resistance, but that is another story) Conversely, a rocket which attained a speed of a mile a second would rise to about 100 miles. Many V-2 rockets have done this. The faster Navy rocket Viking has climbed to 158 miles by producing a speed which is the impact velocity for a fall from that height

And in Project Bumper which was a two-stage rocket. made up of a V-2 as the first and a WAC Corporal rocket as the second stage. the WAC Corporal reached a maximum speed of about 1.7 miles a second. It climbed to 250 miles. TFA ROCKET. or a rocket assembly, could reach a velocity of 5 miles a second it would climb to more than 4000 miles in a vertical shot.

With 7 miles a second it would not come back, for that is the highest velocity the earth's gravity could produce. Compare the earth's gravity to a rubber band. The harder the pull the more the rubber band stretches. At 7 miles a second it snaps. But you don't have to snap it to stay in space. All these rockets fall back ultimately because they are fired vertically or very nearly so. If fired at a slant you get a different effect.

It is like swinging a stone around on a rubber band. The band is stretched, but not to the breaking point. On the other hand, it is stretched enough so that it cannot pull the stone back. All it can do is to prevent it from going farther away.

The effect is that the stone-or rather the package of scientific instruments which is the satellite-literally falls around the earth and will continue doing so for eternity unless something stops it or reduces its speed so that earth's gravity gets the upper hand. This nice balance takes place when the rocket moves with a lateral speed of about 4.7 miles a second.

Nº

THE AMOUNT of ingenuity can change this speed requirement. But it can be accomplished in various ways.

One team of engineers presented a paper at a scientific meeting last year in which launching from a balloon was advocated.

The balloon was to carry the rocket assembly to about 60,000 feet which would leave most of the troublesome air resistance below. Then a set of four very heavy solid fuel

(smokeless powder) booster rockets was to go into action. They would carry a liquid fuel rocket with a smaller liquid International News

Even before America's unmanned satellite is launched scientists are plotting the flight of manned "moons."

This one was sketched on proposals outlined by Maj.

Alexander P. de Seversky, famous aviation pioneer.

fuel rocket in its nose. One of the points of the paper was that all the various types of rockets needed already exist.

So does the balloon.

Another idea advanced was to have a fairly small assembly of liquid fuel rockets carried aloft by a large jet bomber. The reason again was to leave as much air resistance as possible below and the jet bomber also would supply some of the needed speed. Moreover, the jet bomber's pilot could fly his plane in the proper direction when igniting the rocket.

Offhand, however, the method of having a large three-stage rocket taking off directly from the ground seems the most practical for various technical reasons. It is, of course, possible that the second stage may run on a different liquid fuel than the first stage (as was the case in Project Bumper) but this is comparatively unimportant

The important point is that a lateral velocity of four and a half miles per second is reached above the atmosphere.

And the curious fact is that with a single rocket shot we'll probably get two artificial satellites.

Why?

LET'S RECONSTRUCT again what must happen

He the top rocket of the whole assembly. The lower stages have been shed during the climb through the lower atmosphere, the stratosphere and the top layer, the ionosphere. The top stage is in space and has settled in its orbit around the earth. In its nose is the satellite proper, the package of scientific instruments.

To work to their fullest capacity they must be free of the rocket. Mechanically this is rather simple, it only needs a slight push. One way of doing it would be to mount the instrument package on a tensed spring. A release mechanism

A space package (foreground) hurtles around the earth at 18,000 miles an hour, carrying instruments that send data back to scientists. In background is third-stage rocket which imparted final push to space package. It is coupled with a timing device that starts running at take-off.

Fifty minutes after take-off the release clicks and the spring pushes the "satellite" out of the rocket. Or else it could be done with a puff of compressed air, or even a tiny powder charge. The engineer will pick whichever weighs least. But the top stage of the rocket assembly is in space 100 and has little reason to all back as has the satellite. The inevitable result is that there will be two bodies cir

cling the earth some distance apart.
But if this release should fail to work, or the instruments
do not function for some trivial reason: The answer is
that the experiment would be worth the expense and the
effort even then.

Sunday: Which Way Around the Earth?

[PAGE BREAK]

NEWSPAPER: THE WASHINGTON POST

LOCATION: WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE: 5 AUGUST 1955

FRIDAY

PAGE 25, COLUMN 1-6

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tellite

Space

f a series)

Willy Ley

or early in 1957,

Members of Congress, gen-

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important scientific in-

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awe and gaze at a tall

structure still shrouded in

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Without connections, scien-

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Le Author

the author, has

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of Germany, he

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United Press

Willy Ley (left), author of the accompanying article, discusses the forthcoming launching of a

man-made satellite with Dr. Wernher von Braun, famed rocket expert.
a second. By the time the sound momentum has been eaten up by gravity say: "Adaptation Maneuver
accom-
reaches the visitors the rocket already and air resistance left at such heights. plished!" This means that
200 miles

[PAGE BREAK]

kong. Col. Arnold Is 'standing at left.
(Story on Page 1.)

Photos by Associated Press and International News

Woosh..! And America's Satellite

Heads for Its Tour of Outer Space

Artificial

Moon"

200

300

miles

(First of a series)

By Willy Ley

Moon ATE in 1956, or early in 1957,

238,857 miles

Earth's

"blanket

atmosphere

"Moon" would circle Earth every 90 minutes

International New

This sketch shows the orbit of America's proposed unmanned satellite about 300
miles above the earth in relation, to the orbit of the moon.

representatives of Congress, gen-

erals, air generals and admirals,

important scientific In-

delegates

stitutions and possibly members of

the Diplomatic Corps will stand under

a blue morning sky and gaze at a tall

rocket.

The rocket will still be shrouded in

the mechanical scaffolding of a Gan-

try crane. Technicians will still be

checking electrical connections, scien-

tists will be going over instrument

calibrations and engineers will be

looking once more at trajectory cal-

culations which, by that time, they

can recite in their sleep.

Airplanes will roar overhead to

warn off all shipping for 200 miles to

the east along the line of the calcu-

About the Author

WILLY LEY, the author, has

long been considered one of the

world's foremost experts on rock-

ets and the possibilities of space travel. A native of Germany, he helped organize and headed up the German Rocket Society, and achieved world acclaim as a physical scientist. With the Nazi rise to power in 1935, Ley came to this country, where his knowledge brought him even greater fame and prestige. As an American, he helped greatly in the popularization of rocketry.

tions.
12

United States

Willy Ley (left), author of the accompanying article, discusses the forthcoming launching of a man-made satellite with Dr. Wernher von Braun, famed rocket expert. a second. By the time the sound momentum has been eaten up by gravity say: "Adaptation Maneuver accom- reaches the visitors the rocket already and air resistance left at such heights. plished! -This means that 200 miles Another minute and 15 seconds out in space, and half-way around the has lifted. later, at a height of around 45 miles, earth, the third rocket has produced a final burst of speed. there is another separation. TT CLIMBS slowly like an elevator . at first, but at the end of every Now the "third stage" the still The reason is this: The artificial second it moves about 50 feet a sec smaller rocket in the nose of the sec satellite, which is the "payload" In the and faster than at the beginning of the rocket, breaks free. The first nose of the third rocket. is supposed rocket built up to a speed of 1½ miles to take up a closed circular path that second. After 20 seconds there isn't really a second-rocket engineers do not around the earth. This circle should later flight path. Soon after the visitors will be packed into cars and much to see any more except for a like to speak like "miles per hour." the be concentric with the circle formed buses. The fueling operation is due to bright dot in the sky but the loud- figures become too unwieldy and the by the surface of the earth under- start and heavy tanker trucks are speakers will keep everyone in- second rocket added the same near. or rather inside it. Without the adaptation maneuver the path of the inching up to the pipeline connection formed. One minute after take-off the amount. rocket is at 120,000 feet and the bulk When the third rocket takes over satellite would be closed and might be The visitors will be taken half a of the atmosphere is below. The rocket- it is already moving at three miles a more or less circular. but it would not mile from the take-off site. This is not yet it is no longer climbing vertically, second before it has ever burned a be concentric with the "periphery" of only the distance considered safe in but slantwise in an easterly direction. single drop of its own fuel. As the the earth.

The two circles would be inside
case of accident, but also the distance This is important for reasons of fuel third rocket climbs slantwise
through
economy because that's the way the the outer layers of the atmosphere each other all right but in a
lopsided
from which events can be seen best.
the first rocket is just about to fall manner. Because of that, part of the
Twenty minutes before X-hour, the earth turns.
One minute and 15 seconds after back to the ground, the second is, of satellite's path would lead
through the
moment of take-off, there will be the
traditional red flare which proclaims takeoff comes a crucial moment: "the course, still climbing, though
on mo- upper atmosphere and air resistance
would gradually reduce its speed. And
"X-minus 20." Twenty minutes to go separation." The big rocket is nearly momentum only.
with reduced speed It would crash
-they are, at any big rocket shot, the out of fuel and it is time for the
smaller rocket carried in the nose of NOT QUITE four minutes after soon.
longest 20 minutes.
initial take-off the third rocket It will take only 45 minutes from
Suddenly the loud-speakers begin the first to break free and take over.
the stops burning and continues like a the word "zero" for the great experi
to call out the count-down. At the mo- "Separation accomplished," t
projectile. About one minute after ment to be completed in its first
ment of "Zero-Rocket Away" the loud-speakers report.
Now the second smaller rocket that No. 1 splashes into the ocean. phase. No. 2 begins. Finding out
what
visitors will see a flame below the
rocket and what looks like a puff of forges ahead under its own power, 200 miles from the take-off site.
Ten the satellite does and what happens
minutes later the loud-speakers an- to it.
smoke.
climbing at a slant.
But the bigger first rocket still fol- nounce that No. 2 has hit the water.
It is actually dust kicked up by the
exhaust blast, roaring out of the ex- lows. It is no longer under power, but 900 miles from the take-off
site. And Saturday: A Package Falls Around
haust nozzle at better than 7,000 feet it takes a few minutes until its mo- after three-quarters of an hour
they the Earth.

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MILFORD, CONN., THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1961
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would reach New York at
Coast to Coast-
at 10,000 miles
By FRANK De BLOIS
HENEVER 20TH CENTURY MAN lets his imagination run wild he
begins to think about rockets For, somehow, the thought of
soaring through space at incredible speeds never fails to fascinate a
generation that is always in a hurry
Recently this generation was given a new fillip of hope. At a meet-
ing of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Dr. Hsue-shen
Tsien, Chinese-born rocket expert from the California Institute of
Technology, reported that modern science already is equipped to build
a rocket ship capable of carrying passengers from Los Angeles to New

York in an hour

Fantastic? Perhaps But less than 50 years ago most people thought that airplanes were only the crazy dreams of crackpots. Yet today man flies faster than sound By the same yardstick, crossing the continent by rocket seems breathtaking now but by tomorrow this may merely be moping along.

The kind of rocket liner Dr. Tsien says could now be built would be feet og and he fee 'n dia ter wloade we 1050 tons. It would have short, stubby wings and a jet engine, as well as a rocket motor for landing. Its top speed, 10,000 miles an hour, would carry it 1,200 miles on an elliptical course to a top altitude of 300 miles. As it curved down toward the earth, it would meet the air again, level off somewhat and turn into a glider powered only by its own momentum. Coasting through the air for another 1,800 miles, it would land at 150 miles an hour just about an hour after the take-off

You Climb Fast to Get a 'Roller-Coaster' Start

From the passengers' viewpoint, the flight should be a pleasant one, although perhaps a little wearing at the start. At the take-off in Los Angeles, passengers will be slammed back into their seats for the two to three minutes in which the rocket climbs to an altitude of 150 miles. By this time the rocket will have burned all its fuel but will climb another 150 miles because of its momentum.

Above the atmosphere, space will be dark but, if unhampered by

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1,800-MILE GLIDE

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1 PM, Eastern Standard Time. Westbound, leaving New York at 6 AM, EST., you would reach Los Angeles at 4 AM, PST.

an hour

ROCKET TRAVEL DRAWS CLOSER; WHAT

WILL A CROSS-COUNTRY TRIP BE LIKE?

hazy square miles of the North American continent spread out before him if he is in the mood to observe this impressive panorama.

As the rocket descends, the passenger will have a sensation like falling in an elevator whose cable has broken. But with no reference points to mark the progress of his fall, he will be unconscious of the fact that he is travelling 10,000 miles an hour.

After a flight of about 15 minutes the rocket will descend to a level of 27 miles somewhere over Nebraska. Then cloud formations, thunderstorms and even cities, rivers and plains will be visible below and from this point on until the landing in New York a trip in a rocket will be not unlike a superfast airplane ride.

Hazards of the trip will be more pronounced, however, than those encountered in a plane. In the first place, the pilot will have little to do in a rocket because it is next to impossible for human reflexes to

keep up with the speed of a space ship His main duty will be merely to watch the operation of pre-set controls and, consequently, in case of any emergency he will be of little more use than the passengers. Engineering genius at last has solved the problem of intense heat in a rocket by using the rocket fuel itself as the cooling agent. But the possibilities of fire and explosion should remain great enough to keep passengers in an interesting state of anticipation during the early years of rocket flight. Collision with meteors is another possible hazard. To genuine rocket addicts, of course, these risks will only add to the zest of the sport.

Needed: a Good Reason for Super-Fast Travel

When, these addicts are asking, can we make a flight like this?

As soon, answers Willy Ley, famed German rocket expert, as there is good reason to transport people 10,000 miles an hour.

"If such a reason came into being in August, 1950, the first ship to satisfy the demand could probably be tested in 1955," says Ley. "But it is also possible that such a ship will be developed before that date and that some one then will find reason to use it. In that event, you may find yourself flying through space sooner than you think"

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ucks and drills at 8% cents less) than last year.

Willy Ley, the rocket expert, to say to teach a technical course on rocketry for the coming school year.

Three railroads have won E. H. Harriman Memorial gold medals

Do you have trouble sweeping for 1951 safety records. The St. Pauls from the floor of your Louts-San Francisco Railway Co.

les with industrial diamonds, the plant? If you're having difficul took the prize for the large roads:

New York regional office, U.S. Department of Commerce, may help Colorado & Wyoming Railway for

It will hold a clinic on industrial diamonds at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow

t 2 W. 43rd St., New City, to cover salvage, consen and exclamation.

Canadian

for

Pacific Railway

medium lines in the U.S., and smaller carriers.

Furniture stores will hereafter find it easier to sell pads when they sell tables. The Garden Table semi-annual

"Table Pad Bro-

Once your busins gets past

wo years of age, it has a better Pad Co. today announced its new

hance of survival. A Dun &
Bradstreet today noted chure," which lists the maker and
that the ghest percentage of order number of pads for 1579 dif-
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two-year-old group

Significantly, 80 U.S. Government Bond

percent of insolvencies in 1951

were firms started since the end

of World War II.

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(Quoted a 32nds.)

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Sept. 1952

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MAGAZINE: THE NEW YORKER
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ARTICLE: NO LOBSTER MEN FROM NEPTUNE
AUTHOR: THOMAS WHITESIDE

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W
ONWARD AND UPWARD WITH THE ARTS
NO LOBSTER MEN FROM NEPTUNE
HILE browsing among the
channels with my television set
during the early evening hours
of the past few years, I have found my-
time
self picking, up from time to
this or that program for children. Un-
til not very long ago, most of the pro-
grams in this category that I lingered
with long enough to comprehend con-
sisted of marionette shows and, old cow-
boy movies. In recent months, however,
I have gradually become aware that
a change has taken place in the nature
of the visual, not to mention audible,
entertainment being offered our young
people just, before bedtime. A new ele-
ment has been added-space. Now we
have a vogue for dramas dealing with
interplanetary travel centuries hence-
shattering episodes involving screeching
rockets, crackling ray guns, and plastic-
helmeted atlvventurers. Because it seems

to me characteristic of the headlong evolution of television that its programs for children, having, galloped through the classic stages of puppetry and the nickel-odeon, have now bounded far into outer space and far into the future-for inspiration, I decided a while ago to find out how one of these cosmic dramas is produced. It was a rewarding investigation, which launched me into a world of secret codes, dinosaur tracks, and DDT bombs, and culminated, for me, with the disappearance of a turtle into a liberal helping of cold Wheaten.

Three major programs tailored along interplanetary-space lines are currently being broadcast over two of the major television networks "Space Patrol," over the American Broadcasting Company; "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet," also over A.B.C.; and "Captain Video," over Du Mont. They are all serials.

The action is supposed to take place in times ranging from the twenty-first century ("Captain Video"), to the thirty-first century ("Space Patrol"). The characters in "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet"-more audacious in point of time than those of "Captain Video," less so than those of "Space Patrol"-explore the solar system of four hundred years from now. Three times a week from 6:30 to 6:45 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays-they, soar to other worlds in rocket ships, ward off space pirates, utter exclamations like "Great Galaxy!" and "Blast me for a Martian mouse!," and on occasion, untrammelled by the fort of gravity, gambol upside down in the heavens themselves. As a man not given to extremes, I decided, in choosing which of the three programs to investigate, to look into "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet"-not hopelessly prescient, but still hardly just around the corner. Accordingly, I called up Rockhill Productions, which produces the show, and was put in touch with Allen Ducovny, the man in charge of the program. I told him that I was interested in learning how a typical performance was put together, and, saying he'd be glad to oblige me,

he invited me over to his place of business.

THE headquarters of Rockhill, Productions are in a small office building on East Fiftieth Street, across from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The entrance to the building is of sombre and faintly ecclesiastical design, but the approaches to Rockhill Productions itself, on the ninth floor, are lined with glass brick and glow with modernity. Ducovny, a short, genial man who was wearing a conservative business suit and a conservative striped tie, received me behind this translucent honeycomb in a room with soundproof walls, dim lights, luxurious green leather chairs, and an awesomely In one corner hushed atmosphere.

stood movie projection screen, in the one opposite it a movie projector.

"This is our viewing room," Ducovny said, after shaking hands. "We use it for looking over odd bits of film that we are considering showing on "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet and for viewing Kinestopes-motion-picture transcriptions of the program, that is- which we send to affiliated out-of-town stations to broadcast at whatever hours suit them best. We also use this room for story conferences. We'll be having a story conference here shortly-we're working up a new sequence-and I thought you might like to sit in on it. The production boys and I are going to kick around a few ideas with Willy Ley, the rocket man. Willy was one of the founders of the German Rocket Society; and, of course, he's probably the best-known authority today on the subject of space travel. He was PM's rocket expert during the war. He's also a naturalist, and that's a help, too. We've retained him as technical adviser for 'Tom Corbett.' We try to have the show as scientifically accurate as possible."

Ducovny paused, possibly, in quiet tribute to scientific accuracy. Then he went on to say that "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet" is broadcast-over about forty television stations affiliated

with A.B.C., that it is sponsored by the Kellogg Company-the manufacturers of, among other things, Corn Flakes and Pep and that it is a terrific success. "It is such a terrific success," he added, "that at the beginning of the year we put a two-times-a-week 'Tom Corbett' show on an A.B.C. coast-to-coast radio hookup. And since last fall we've been putting out a 'Spade Cader' comic strip, through the Chicago Sun-Times Syndicate. It's now running in eighty-four newspapers-here, in Canada, and even in England."

I asked how many people tuned in on the television program each week. "The viewers would run into the astronomical millions," Ducovny replied. He waited while I made note of this estimate, and then continued, "m 'Tom Corbett' is dedicated to stimulating the interest of the young in the possibility of travelling to other planets, a subject that has interested man as far back as history is recorded. Anything to do with space is fascinating to kids. They've heard about V-2s, they've heard about artificial satellites, they've heard about the plan-a German scientist broke all the papers with it only a short time ago-for travelling to Mars and back in two years and two hundred and thirty-nine days; in easy stages, with way stations established in permanent orbits around the earth and Mars. Kids are space-conscious. 'Tom Corbett' appeals to that space-consciousness by combining adventure and the very latest problems created in the field of electronic control rockets. And George G. Betts and his associates are able to control rockets on the screen. Kids are space-conscious, that's why they're so interested in television. "Tom Corbett" first appeared on C.B.S.-TV in 1950, a li

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I see a nearly pure gold. Then they wanted a scientific way of handling the double cross by the space prospector's partners. Willy solved that one by having the double-crossers push the asteroid out of its orbit with the nose of their rocket ship and substitute, a worthless asteroid in the orbit. The payoff came when the golden asteroid went into an elliptical orbit around the sun and got too hot for the double-crossers to handle."

Ducovný remarked that the writers never attempt to insert any action into the program that Ley feels is outside the limits of scientific possibility. "If the boys are thinking of flying through the tail of a comet, they check with Willy to make sure that, it's possible to do so without serious damage to the rocket ship by stellar debris," he said.

At this point, Ley, a short, broad-shouldered man, entered the room, wearing a blue suit, and a blue tie on which was printed, in another shade of blue the outline of a rocket. "I've just been downtown, to check the layout on those models of Space Academy that the Marx toy people are putting on the market, he said to Ducovny. "The takeoff area seems to be pretty much in line with the design I roughed out."

After being introduced, to Ley, I told him that we had been talking about his advice to the writers about stellar debris. "Ah, yes, space junk," he said.

"The writers are always wanting their ship to hit something out in space.

Thank God I've got them to stop hitting asteroids for a while.

The probabilities of a space ship's encountering an asteroid in its path, you know, are so slight as to be negligible.

The writers were overdoing it. They wanted 19 inch waist to hit an asteroid practically

000

Forsooth: the crystal gazer is an un-
gonscionable scoundrel. But the
crystal truth is this: Thanks to:
"Lastex", the modern elastic yarn
that confines without, confounding
madame, every..woman can have
the, new, smaller. waist, of fashion!
Just make sure your new cincher,
girdle, or all-in-one is made with
Lastex
the miracle yarn that makes things fit
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
Rockefeller Center
New York
week.

'Please, boys I told
them. 'Only once or
twice a year.
tically every
I confessed to Ley
that I didn't know
"9

much about rockets aside from the sort
of thing I'd seen on television, and I
asked him what kind of progress Ameri-
can rocket research was making toward
interplanetary flight.

Ley re-

"Tremendous progress,
plied. "Today we have an altitude rec-
ord of a hundred and thirty-five miles
by a so-called single-stage rocket, the
Viking. And we have the two-hun-
dred-and-fifty-mile altitude record by
the two-stage rocket. built for Army
Ordnance. In the minent future, we
can expect, without the development of
any essentially new design, an orbital
rocket a three-stage job, whose final.
component would leave the earth's at-
mosphere and circle the earth like a
satellite. Within a comparatively few
years, we should be able to send an un-
manned rocket to the moon in ninety-
seven hours, but it would have to crash
there. Manhed rockets are considerably
further off in time. The action in
Tom Corbett' is set four hundred
years in the future. Nevertheless, I
have said repeatedly, and still say, that
the manned interplanetary rocket will
be a reality within only two hundred
yehrs."

Ley's predictions were cut short by the arrival of the writers-Willie Gilbert, a short, pleasant-looking man, and Jack Weinstock, a man of medium height, with his calm and authoritative manner. "Willie Gilbert works pretty much full time on our scripts," Ducovny told me. "Jack has a lot of other work to do, being a doctor with a large and lucrative practice."

This combination of literary and medical skills struck me as unusual, and I said so. Dr. Weinstock assured me that the explanation was simple. "I specialize in urology," he said. "I've also been a general practitioner, and I'm now house doctor for several of the Shubert theatres, backstage and up front-that is, I'm on call, during performances. I've been writing little things on and off for years. Occasionally, I would get off hits of dialogue, and so on, for theatrical people who happened to be patients of mine, but I didn't start to write, professionally until after I ran Willie, Gilbert.

into

That was in 1946."

"We met when Jack, was about to deliver my wife's baby," Gilbert said. "I was pacing the corridors in the hospital. Jack came out to calm me down. We talked, then met again and talked some more. We discovered that we were both involved in show business. I had my own vaudeville act at one time. It was called 'The Micromaniaes-satirical comedy. As I say, Jack and I kicked the gong around."

"That's right," Dr. Weinstock said.

"And as a result, we began to bang things out. We wrote a satirical ballet number for Tickets, Please! and a raft of other things. We've sold practical-

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instead of on the one he was supposed to be looking at. Superman's strength, I gathered, proved to be his weakness in more ways than one. "Superman was great, but the difficulty was that we couldn't dream up antagonists worthy of him," Ducovny said. "Being as all-powerful as he was, no villain, stood a chance of doing him in. Dramatically, he tended to lose momentum. He had no Achilles' heel."

as Albert Aley, the script editor of "Tom Corbett, Space-Cadet," and, after telling him the purpose of my visit, suggested that he try to outline the dramatic structure of the program for me.

After some thought, Aley said, "Put Frank Merriwell in a space suit and throw in 'The Three Musketeers,' and you'd be getting at the general idea. Merriwell and his sidekicks operated out of Yale. Corbett and his sidekicks operate out of the Spaceport, at Space Academy, in the year 2352. Space Academy is the West Point of the Universe. The Universe is at peace in 2352. Space Academy is the instrument of the Solar Guard, the peace-enforcement unit of the Solar Alliance. Earth people have colonized Mars; Venus, and Titan, a satellite of Saturn. Tom Corbett, along with two other Space Cadets and an officer of the Solar Guard, takes off in his rocket-powered space ship, the Polaris, to maintain peace on the colonized planets and to explore the possibility of colonizing others."

"The concept of peace is one that parents approve of," Ducovny said, "No gore in this show," Aley said.

"The only complaint we've had was when a stranger made his way to Earth from the planet Alcar. He Eventually, Ducovny said, the writers of the program decided that they would simply have to provide Superman with an Achilles heel and devised one—a near-fatal allergy to kryptonite, a substance capable of robbing even Superman of his strength. The enervating

stuff was inserted into the script shortly after the end of the war. The writers, in the interests of topicality, made kryptonite radioactive and unstable, and placed it in the hands of a Dr. Teufel, an equally unstable German scientist who was out to rule the world and Superman, too. Ingenious as these touches were, though, the Achilles' heel represented, at best, a combination of the old stratagems of the disintegrator ray and the mad scientist, and, according to Ducovny, it could not be expected to restore a great deal of Superman's momentum. Superman went off the air in 1949-wore fairly sinister makeup and per-
hoist, it would seem, with his own petard. In the manner of a man who has learned his lesson well, Ducovny went on to explain how "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet" differs from its predecessors. "The basic appeal of 'Tom Corbett' is its.. realism," he said. "Our stories are not in the realm of fantasy. The action is within the limits of physical possibility. It has believability. No disintegrator rays. No mad scientists. No lobster men from Neptune. It is our policy to show the process of interplanetary travel, and the conditions on the planets we travel to, as accurately as science can today." A YOUNG, athletic-looking man entered the room. He - was in shirtsleeves and appeared, from his well-loosened collar and tie, to have been undergoing a strenuous period of creative effort. Ducovny introduced him haps he did look a little frightening. A few mothers wrote in words of gentle admonition, and we toned down the Alcarian's makeup right away. We lay off horror. So far, we've had

only one death on the show, and was accidental" This death occurred during a small-scale war on the planet Mercury, the twilight, or habitable, zone of which the Space Cadets were considering colonizing. "It wasn't even a war. More like a skirmish, come to think of it," Aley said "The Mercurians had misinterpreted an inspection visit by the Space Cadets, and though it was an invasion. In the scuffle that followed, one of the Mercurians collapsed and died, but we managed to patch up the trouble, and there have since been no untoward incidents on Mercury. We had a revolution on Mars, and we patched that up, too. The Martian commander was stealing the fuel of rocket ships belonging to other members of the Solar Alliance, hoping to build up a fuel monopoly for aggressive purposes.. He was a Martian nationalist, the louse! We broke up the plot and let him escape to an asteroid." Aley said that it was Willy Ley who had given the writers the idea of dispatching the Martian troublemaker to this bleak place of exile. "Willy has been enormously helpful to us, to us," he went on. "For example, the writers wanted to make a space-opera sequence out of the old horse-opera deal in which a mossback prospector finds a gold pile and later gets double-crossed by his partners. The writers wanted this fellow to stake a claim to some precious mineral in space. Willy suggested that they have him discover an asteroid of 7B Modell the

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very latest knowledge of the problems likely to be encountered in travelling to other planets. And, thanks to an electronic gismo in the studio control room that our director, George Gould, thought up, we are able to achieve trick effects on the screen, like free falls in space, that were hitherto impossible in television."

"Tom Corbett, Space Chet" first went on the air, over C.B.S.-TV, in the autumn of 1950, a little more than a year after, the 'debut of "Captain Video." Ducovny indicated that the program was well received right from the start..

"I'm glad to say that 'we've caught up with 'Video, rating-wise, and even nose them out once in a while," he told me.

"In fact, nowadays we're even taking the play away from cowboy movies. Horse opera is

definitely slipping on television.

Still strong, I admit, but slip-

These kid shows tend to

ping.

go in cycles. Horse opera took the play away from puppets on television. Puppets took the play away from 'Superman' on radio, and 'Superman' took it away from the Jack Armstrong, All-American Boy' and 'Renfrew of the Mounted' type of radio show"

I asked where "Buck Rogers," a radio program I recalled hearing in prewar times, and that also involved space travel, fitted into the picture.

"I'd say 'Superman' took the play away from 'Buck Rogers,' too," Ducovny replied. "Rogers' began on radio in 1932, and it had a pretty long run. Kellogg had it, Cocomalt had it, Cream of Wheat had it, and General Foods I'd say the peak of its success had it.

came between 1933 and 1935, when 'Rogers' tailed off

Cocomalt had it.

during the war, I believe. Peter Paul candy tried to revive it for television on A.B.C. in 49, but they let it go after a little while. One of the big troubles that kind of program finds itself facing is that in the last few years youngsters have become pretty well aware of what science can do and what it can't do, so they're fairly critical of technical grounds of electronic razzle-dazzle in stories. 'Buck Rogers' went in heavily for disintegrator-ray guns and mad scientists. Kids will accept only so much of that nowadays."

The debut of "Superman" on radio, in 1938, probably marked the first suc-

333 strokes, lady, and then I'll have to ask for your decision?"

successful departure from the "Buck Rogers" tradition of electromechanical wizardry-in the field of interplanetary adventure, Ducovny told me. Ducovny himself was the director of "Superman" for a while in the early forties. One of the principal theories back of "Su-

perman," he said, was that while sophisticated young listeners might feel that, miracle-producing gadgets have little scientific validity, they might be willing to accept miracles made possible by the superhuman characteristics of the hero himself; thus, children might tend to question the scientific feasibility of, say, an airplane that could fly through walls, but he willing to accept the idea of a Superman resilient enough to swoop unscathed through a concrete abutment eight feet thick.

Superman was a big success on radio," Ducovny said. "The Blue Network had tied up the five-to-six-o'clock Block with adventure shows, and was trying to corner the kid market 'Superman' stood alone on Mutual at five-fifteen, the only kid show in the late-afternoon Mutual block. As soon as B-TOBEY-

'Superman went on the air, he began taking the play away from Blue. Superman provided security for kids. He was omnipotent. He was indestructible. He could move planets out of their orbits. He had X-ray vision. He could travel faster than the speed of sound. Hell, he could telephone from New York to Los Angeles, hound over to L. A. ahead of the electrical impulse carrying his voice, and talk to himself long distance. The program developed such a pull that other shows began falling in line with the idea. Even Tom Mix' went in for Superman-type adventures on the air for a time."

"Superman" did fairly well on the air during the war, according to Ducovny, despite the fact that Superman himself had, to be classified 4-F in case young listeners should start to wonder why he didn't whip the enemy singlehanded. The writers of the show accomplished this by having Superman flunk his Army physical by turning on his X-ray vision during the eye examination, with the result that he read off the letters on the sight-test chart in the next room

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"Import

afraid of getting repetitious. We wanted to get out on a new planet. Al Aley brought forward the idea that maybe we ought to go right out of our own-solar system and away into outer space. We uken my buy with the of the idea. He applauded it. We asked him what we could expect but there. He said we could expect other solar systems. We continued the discussion, and, out of it came the theory that there might be planets there that were pretty much" like our own-even' "one resembling Earth in its prehistoric stage of development.

The very breath
of Paris !"

Coujours moi

(ALWAYS ME)

Toujours

CORDAY

toujours toi

(ALWAYS YOU)

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"We thought that might be a good way of working in some prehistoric animals, Aley said. "We once had a Venutian worm on one of our shows and it attracted a lot of interest. Anyway, we're agreed on sending Tom Corbett on a trip of exploration to some new planet that's a hundred million years behind Earth, evolution-wise, and still in an age when dinosaurs roam.'

A

FEW minutes later, Gould arrived, and the conference got under way. Ducovny opened the proceedings by stating that, for the forthcoming

sequence, he thought he could get some trick motion-picture film from Hollywood of dinosaurs in action. Then, turning to Ley, he asked if he could suggest a likely astronomical setting for the kind of planet they had in mind.

"Modern astronomy generally necepts, the theory that most 'stars of the main, or hydrogenshelin soquence have planets, and we haveapproximand-15 seven pillion main-aguenee stars in our galaxy alone," Ley said. "According to the law of probability, there ought to be something out there along the lines you want. I suggest you place it within the solar system of Alpha Centauri, which is comparatively close to our own solar system. Alpha Centauri is a main-sequence star of about the size of our sun, and it's roughly twenty-four thousand, billion miles away." The suggestion appeared acceptable to everybody.

"Willy will triangulate the position of the planet for you later," Aley told the writers."

"The way we see it," Dr. Weinstock said 'to, Ley, "the blastoff from Space Academy will be pretty routine. No accidents this time."

"Good enough," Ley replied. "Don't forget to switch the artificial-gravity generator on after the takeoff, not before. You don't want to subject your men to the force of Earth gravity and artificial gravity at the same time. As a matter of fact a thirty-foot-a-Spring darling!

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in 7 to 14 sizes 29.98.

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Laundering for the finest homes
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TAKE a lesson TODAY
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[PAGE BREAK]

38-
"We feel we're among friends...
TCA one of the world's great air lines. has a famous
record for service, reliability and comfort. The friendly,
relaxing atmosphere of a Trans-Canada Air Lines

to
Skyliner makes a wonderful trip for the whole family.
Wherever you're flying across the Atlantic to
across Canada to the Pacific-or South to
Europe
the Caribbean - you can be sure of the finest Canadian
hospitality enroute to your destination when you fly TCA.

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In his celebrated

CONCERT IN COMEDY

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HIS HAND AND HIS ORCHESTRA

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BORR AND HIS ORCHESTRA

30 and 12,16 weekday

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PECIALTIES

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that's why we

Fly Canadian"

Fly

TCA

TRANS-CANADA

AIR LINES

Serving NEW YORK CLEVELAND

DETROIT SAULT STE MARIE CHICAGO

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BUSINESS

AFFAIRS

are our business; whether

it's a Board Meeting at

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BRASS RAIL cuisine and

service will add to your

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Banquet Manager,

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NASSAU, BAHAMAS

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In most! attractive section of Nassau Favo
terraces overlooking bay with dining facilities.
Large charming living room, dining room,
powder room, 1 bedrooms, 3 baths, Living
porch, facing harbor. Gardener, includes in
rental. Completely furnished. Servants avail
able.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, INC.

12 East 44th St., N. Y. 17, MU 2-1100

DAIRY

FOOD

AT ITS

DEST

BROADWAY at 82nd ST., NY

QUEENS BLVD.at 75th RD.,

FOREST HILLS

Steinberg's

DAIRY RESTAURANT

ly everything we've written so far

None of this struggling-author stuff."

He added that he and Gilbert had sub-
mitted their first "Tom Corbett, Space
Cadet" script to Rockhill Productions
about a year ago, and that they had been
at it ever since.

"The boys made a hit from the be
ginning," Ducovny said. "Originally,
we had five or six.writers working on
'Tom Corbett.' Then Willie and Jack
came in collaborating with the others
at the start and gradually taking over
the whole job. For one of their first
scripts, Jack invented a disease called
space fever it occurs when a space
traveller is subjected to, fluctuating pres
sures and had it appear that one of the
characters in the show 'was about to
come down with it. That script jumped
our audience rating several points."
space

I asked Dr. Weinstock if he would
summarize the
of

symptoms

fever

for. me. Low threshold of irritability,
vertigo, and passing out at critical mo
ments," he said.

"And Jack gave one of the boys'

anoxemia on the moon," Gilbert said.

"Anoxemia is an illness caused by lack
of oxygen. It made a swell sequence."

I asked Dr. Weinstock how he man-

ged all this celestial medical activity in addition to his earthly practice. "It isn't easy," he said. "We usually work weekends, and sometimes week nights, too. Willie even comes up and waits outside the operating room till we can put in a few minutes together. Most of my patients don't connect me with television, even though my name appears in the program credit. In the waiting room of my office one day, I heard a mother tell her boy that if he behaved himself there, she'd let him watch 'Tom Corbett' that night. I didn't mention to her that I had anything to do with the show.

Dr. Weinstock and Gilbert excused themselves then and went into a huddle, over some technical matters, and Ducovny told me that the production conference would begin as soon as Gould, the director, arrived. The purpose of the conference, he said, was to establish the basic setting for a new sequence, which was to run for about four weeks. At preliminary talks on the matter, Aley, the writers, and Ducovny had come to the conclusion that what Tom Corbett needed was a change of scene from his usual planetary rounds. "The writers agreed that we were temporarily up against a blank wall," Ducovny said. "We'd been to Venus, we'd been to Mars, we'd been to Mercury-the twilight zone of it, anyhow and we'd been to Saturn and to Titan. We were

[PAGE BREAK]

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44

a drawer of his desk and pulled out and identified for me a Space Cadet Planet Guide, a Space Cadet Rocket Ring a Space Cadet Army Badge, a Space Cadet Squadron Cloth Arm Patch, a Space Cadet Magic Moving Picture Eye Takeoff Viewer, a Universal Space Pledge Certificate, ndvel surface, and a phonograph record of "The Space Cadet Song and March," by the Space Cadet Chorus, and Orchestra.

"Just a few of our promotional gimmicks," Davis said when I had finished examining these items. "Some of them we put in the Space Kit, a twenty-five-cent self-liquidating Kellogg box-top premium. Most premiums are self-liquidating, you know. Asking price just covers the cost of producing and handling. Some of the gimmicks, like the Space Cadet Rings, we give away in packages of cereal. We've got the green light from the Kellogg people on Tom Corbett.' What a sales medium! Do you know that even before this pro=

gram came along the sale of Kellogg's Corn Flakes and Kellogg's Pep together, represented about twenty-five per cent of all dry-cereal sales in the country? When you've got a product moving on that scale, it's almost impossible to get any program to make an impact on sales, but 'Corbett' has done just that. In fact, it's raised Pep and Corn Flakes sales a hundred per cent in certain areas. The client is hot. The Kellogg people feel that 'Corbett' is the best sales vehicle. in the cereal market ever-bigger even than their Howdy Doody.' 'Howdy Doody' has Rice Crispies. 'Corbett' has Pep and Corn Flakes. K. & E. handles the Pep account, and the Leo Burnett agency handles Corn Flakes. On 'Corbett,' the two agencies handle the commercials in turn. Two weeks Pep, two weeks Corn Flakes."

MARCH 1, 1952

ALDRICH & MYERS with Julius Fleischmann, prese

SOTTO PREMINGER'S PRODUCTION

"NOTHING

BUT

FUN"

CHAPMAN,

NEWS

"THE

MOON

IS

BLUE'

A New Comer by

F, HUGH HE

NEW YORK HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE

DONALD BARRY

starring

with

with

BARBARA

BEL GEDDES COOK NELSON

CHICAGO HARRIS THEATRE

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AMES MCNAMARA • MCGUIRE

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Mar, 3rd to 15th-AMERICAN Thea.. St. Louls, Mo.

"The most civilized comedy we have had

on marriage for years. "ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents

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TANDY ON CRONYN

THE

in the JOSE FERRER

Production

JAN de HARTOGS Comedy

FourPoster

Evgs. 8.40-Orch. \$1,80: Merz. \$3.60, 300 Hal. \$2.10 1 80,

10. Mats, Wed. & Sat 40-Orch. \$3.6b: Mezz \$3.00

Bale. \$2.10, 1.80, 1.20. Tax Incl MAIL ORDERS FILLED

BARRYMORE Theatre 243 W. 47 St.. N. Y. 19

MOTION PICTURE

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

Rockefeller Center

CECIL B. De MILLE'S

"THE GREATEST SHOW

ON EARTH"

Color by TECHNICOLOR

plus SPECTACULAR STAGE PRESENTATION

CLEVER VASES

CLEVER GIFTS

frog. The Pansy Vases come in Grey-Green or

Potter's Brown; 4" x 3"; \$2.21 cal ppd.

CARMEL WORK CENTER

I asked Davis how his promotional

efforts had been received by the public.

"Nicely, nicely," he said. "A while These ingenious Pansy Vases are made of pot

ago, we worked out a deal with the tery... designed by Glenn Minshall, the noted

Hayden Planetarium by which we built notter. They are a gift any woman will appre

ciate and enjoy, for this clever design enables

them an Interplanetary Spaceport ex-

you to artfully arrange, those hard to handle

hibit where people could make reserva-short stemmed flowers; can also be used as a

tions for travel to the moon, and all.
We also hope to fix up a display at the
Planetarium showing how people will
eat their cereal in 2352. We've come Dept. C-7, Box T-1
with something called Spin and Eat,
which is a bowl with Pep, milk, sugar,
and dehydrated fruit wrapped in separate
membranes cellophane ones that
in 2352 would be replaced by some substance
that could be consumed with the
cereal. You spin the soon on top of the
or

up

S.A.

ART

CARMEL, CALIF.

INSTRUCTION

FOR ADULTS

VICTOR DE PAUW

CARNEGIE HALL

151 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.

jel.: CI 5.9377

THE NEW YORKER

bowl and that breaks the membranes
and mixes the ingredients. We've also
been working with the United Nations
publicity guys on an idea for getting kids
together from all over children of
and

at peace, ty kits

and the world being at peace, and

yet, but the Herald Trib likes the

We haven't figured out all the thiles

and nines they run the 'Space Cadet

comic strip, they ought to work along

with us. Then, we're working on the

possibility of having Kellogg salesmen

wear Space Cadet uniforms when they

call on grocery stores, which could be

an angle. Just a little while ago, we

arranged to present a special flag to the

Air Cadet League of Canada, to, he

taken to the moon when the first Canadian

airman lands there. That angle

worked out nicely-lots of publicity.

We had the flag made of nylon, and had

it hacked with stiff material, so it

wouldn't hang limp. There's no wind

on the moon, according to Willy Ley."

down to a

Davis went on to say that "Tom Cor-

bett, Space Cadet" received a big boost

during the Christmas-shopping season

last year, when Gimbel's devoted a win-replica of Tom Corbett's space ship, the Polaris. "Gimbel's had twenty-three Space Cadet items on sale throughout the store," Davis said. "It was a Space Cadet Christmas. We had another space ship-a huge one-made up for the toy section, and the kids could go inside the thing and see what it was like to take a trip to the moon. We had different characters from the TV show turn up for autographs and general stuff. Six thousand kids went through the space ship in the day it opened, and we arranged for Gimbel's to give away a hundred thousand Space Cadet rings and a hundred and twenty-five thousand boxes of Pep during the Christmas season. Gimbel's sold a lot of our Space Kits, too. Normally, you have to turn in a box top to get one; but in this case the kids could buy the kits without the box tops, as long as they pledged themselves to eat better breakfasts." Davis handed me a partial list of Space Cadet merchandise. The items on it numbered around fifty and included, in addition to the paraphernalia he had already shown me, the Space Cadet Straft-O-Phone (a kind of walkie-talkie), the Space Cadet tie (it glows in daylight), the Space Cadet crash helmet, Space Cadet suspenders, and the Space Cadet rocket ship. The rocket ship runs along the floor and shoots red and green sparks from its exhaust," Davis said. "It's very realistic. Willy Ley acts as scientific adviser on the design of a lot of our Tom Corbett mer-

[PAGE BREAK]

THE NEW YORKER
LELAND HAYWARD
PRESENTS
Ethel Merman
"Call Me Madam
with RICHARD EASTHAM
ALAN HEWITT RUSSELL NYPE
Music & Lyrics by IRVING BERLIN
Book by HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Dances & Musical Numbers by JEROME ROBBINS

Evg. \$7.20-2.40. Wed. Mats. \$4.20-1.80.,

Malt \$4.80-1.80. Tax Included.

Sat.

IMPERIAL Thea. 245 W. 45th St., N. Y. 19

"UPROARIOUSLY FUNNY!"

_ BROWN, Sat. Review of Lit.

"REMAINS

TO BE

SEEN'

Comedy by

11

Howard Lindsay & Russel Crouse

JANIS PAIGE-JACKIE COOPER

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Evgs. Mon, thru, Thur.

[AD] \$4.80-1.80, Fri, & Sat.

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MOROSCO Thee. W. 45 51.

HENRY FONDA

.IN

Point of No Return

A new play by PAUL OSBORN

Based on the novel by JOHN P MARQUAND

with

JOHN CROMWELL LEORA DANA FRANK CONROY

COLIN KEITH JOHNSTON ROBERT ROSS

BARTLETT ROBINSON PATRICIA SMITH PHIL ARTHUR

Directed HC POTTER Sellings by 10 MILLZINER

Man, thru Thurs. Eves.: \$4.80 to 1 80. Fri & Sat. Eves,

[AD] \$6.00 to 2.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat: \$420 to 1.80, Tax Incl.

ALVIN THEATRE, 52nd St. West of D'way

Wonderful Theatre

a Musical Jamboree!"]

-Atkinson, Times

CHERYL CRAWFORD presents

JAMES BARTON

PAINT YOUR WAGON

Book & Lyrics by

ALAN JAY LERNER

Music by

FREDERICK LOEWE

Dances by AGNES de MILLE

with OLGA SAN JUAN

TONY BAVAAR

Scenery OLIVER SMITH

Corfumes MOTLEY

Musical Director FRANZ ALLERS

Orchestrations Ted Royal

Lighting Peggy Clark

Production, Associole BEA LAWRENCE

Entire production directed by DANIEL MANN

SAM S. SHUBERT Thea. W 44th St.

Evgs. 8:30. Mots WED & SAT. 2.30

fa Thorough Delight

-ATKINSON, TIMES

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

EDNA

BASIL

BEST RATHBONE

JANE"

HOWARD

IRENE

ST. JOHN BROWNE

PHILIP FRIEND

by S. N. BEHRMAN

Based upon an origing story by

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Directed by CYRIL RITCHARD

CORONET Thea., St. W. of B way, Mats Thurs, & Sat

In

that looks like a pterodactyl, maybe?"

Gould asked.

"I'm afraid not," Ley said.

"How about a bat?" Dr. Weinstock
suggested..

"Entirely different wing structure,'
Ley said.

"Could we use snakes?" Aley asked.

"Snakes are a comparatively recent
evolutionary development," Ley said.

He gazed thoughtfully around the
room, and then added, "Y

always try to get a hatteria, a type of
which existed in the Mesozoic and still
exists today. You'd have to get it from
New Zealand, though, and they're

Everyone is

applauding

Ressonde

JULIE HARRIS

in

43

heavily protected there. Or you might "I AM A CAMERA
get a Gila monster, in which case, of
course; you'd have to arrange to have
it defanged."

ing

said Ducovny,

look-

"Well, gee,

worried.

"Maybe we could get something
from the zoo, " Gould said.

"You might be able to get a turtle,"

Ley said. "A type of giant turtle ex-

isted in the Mesozoic."

"A turtle would he swell," Ducovny said, brightening up.

"Also, you might try to find yourself a nice crocodile," Ley said. "The modern crocodile, after all, is related to the Mesozoic teleosaurus."

"That sounds O.K., Willy," Ducovny said doubtfully. "The only difficulty there is that we want action in the show, and, frankly, most of the crocodiles I've seen at the zon don't seem to do, any-

tlfing but just lie around. How could you get a crocodile to open his mouth on

"Dangle a fresh piece of beef in front of him, just out of camera range, Ley said.

FEW days later, Ducovy called me up and invited me to the camera rehearsal-the equivalent of a dress rehearsal in the theatre-of one of the episodes that grew out of these deliberations. On my way over to it, I stopped in to see Hal-Davis, a vice-dent of Kenyon & Eckhardt,, which is one of the advertising agencies that represent the far-flung interests of the Kellogg Corporation. Davis, Ducovny had told me, is the man who "promotes" the "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet" program.

As I was far from sure of just what program involves, I promoting

EL DIARIO-"UNA ACTUACION ESPLENDIDA ... UN DRAMA EMOCIONANTE."

STAATS-ZEITUNG-"Krone der Aufführung. ist der Darstellung von Julie Harris auferordentliche Talent."

IL PROGRESSO-"JULIE HARRIS... LA STELLA LUCIENTE IN UN'AUREOLA DI GLORIA ... DELICIOSO DRAMMA."

28577

LE FIGARO "LA MEILLEURE PLUS GRANDE RÉVÉLATION D'UN TALENT DE COMÉDIENNE..

CHINA DAILY NEWS-

ATKINSON - "Quicksilver and genius... altogether stunning!"

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..a

WATTS - "The stage, thank heaven, is alive

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BROWN, J. M.-"Blessed unmistakably with
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TIME

"Julie Harris plays brilliantly

amazing verve!"

with

THE NEW YORKER - "A brilliant performance!"

NEWSWEEK-A truly brilliant performance!"

VARIETY "One of the most electrifying
performances of recent seasons!"

BOSTON - "Adult unusual theatre!" (Herald)

CHICAGO "would not miss it if I were you!"

(Cassidy-Tribune)

LOS ANGELES "At last Broadway has a real hill

A truly dazzling performance!" (News)

WASHINGTON, D.C.- "A genius piece of
acting!" (Star)

PHILADELPHIA "A triumphant performance...

moving, poignant!" (Bulletin)

JULIE HARRIS

I am a Camera

by JOHN VAN DRUTEN

with WILLIAM PRINCE

thought I might as well find out from MAIL ORDERS NOW

Davis himself.

-It involves several things, as I began

so after Davis,

learning a minute or

a round-faced man of robustly cheerful

appearance, received me in his office.

THROUGH JULY 12

PRICES: Mon. thru Thurs. Eves.-\$4.80, 4.20, 3.60,

3.00, 2.40, 1.80 1.20, Fri. & Sat. Eves.-\$6.00, 4.80,

Sat.-\$3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. All prices include

Lox. Make checks or money orders payable to EMPIRE

Theatre. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope.

4.20, 3.60, 3.00 2.40, 1.80, 1.20. Matinees Wed. &

I had scarcely sat down when he opened EMPIRE Theatre, 1430 B'way, N.Y.18

[PAGE BREAK]

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R

GERTRUDE LAWRENCE second takeoff acceleration happens in

In A New Musical Play

The King and I

Music by --

RICHARD RODGERS

Book and Lyrics by

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd

Based on the Novel "Anna and the King of Slam" by
MARGARET LANDON

with YUL BRYNNER

DOROTHY SARNOFF DORETTA MORROW

Directed by JOHN van DRUTEN

Settings and Lighting by JO MIELZINER

Costumes designed by IRENE SHARAFF

Choreography by JEROME ROBBINS

'ST. JAMES THEATRE, West 44th St.

Evenings at 8:25: \$7.20 to 1.80. Matinees

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Presented in association with

LELAND HAYWARD & JOSHUA LOGAN

PULITZER PRIZE and CRITICS' AWARD

MARTHA WRIGHT

GEORGE BRITTON

IN

South Pacific

Music by RICHARD RODGERS

Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd

Book by

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2nd & JOSHUA LOGAN

Adapted from JAMES A. MICHENER'S Pulitzer

Prize Winning "TALES OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC"

Directed by JOSHUA LOGAN

Scenery & Lighting by Jo Mielziner

with MYRON MCCORMICK

MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44th St.

Eves at 8:30 \$5.00 to 1.80 Wed Mar at

2:30 \$3.60 to 1.20. Sat. Mat. \$4.20 to 1.20

MONDAY EVES. ONLY: CURTAIN AT 7 SHARP

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THE SHRIKE

CORT THEA.. 48 St. E. of B'y. Mats.Wed. & Sat.

LIMITED ENGAGEMENT THRU MAR. 15

-Atkinson, Times

"MAGNIFICENTI

S. HUOK presents

EMLYN

WILLIAMS

Charles Dickens

Eves. Inel, Sun. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat, 2:30

GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St. West of B'way

itself to be a sufficient substitute for

Earth gravity."

"Anything special in the way of sup-

plies?" Gilbert asked.)

"Apart from the usual e

Oxygen masks,

and so on, I suggest you provide the crew with a good supply of pemmican," Ley said. "Cakes of soap will do the trick. They look like the real thing. Incidentally, I wouldn't use food pills. Some other space show has been feeding its crew food pills, and anyway they couldn't possibly work. The average man needs at least two pounds of starches and proteins per twenty-four-hour period.'

Gould, who had apparently been deep in thought, turned to Ley and asked, "How far is this Alpha Centauri, "Four and a third light-years," Ley answered and told him.

"I was just wondering isn't it true that the speed of light is the fastest you can go, even theoretically?" Gould asked.

"That, theory has been punctured time and again, and is self-contradictory," Ley replied. After a moment of reflection, he went on, "We'll be obliged to take some liberties with the time factor, of course. Maybe the best way to handle the problem of just how long it would take, to reach the planet would be to pretty much ignore the time factor. We could just equip the space ship with something we might call Hyper-drive, and let it go at that."

We

The writers seemed quite willing to let the Hyper-drive dispose of the time factor, and the discussion turned to the question of what sights, apart from dinosaurs, Tom Corbett and his companions might expect to encounter on the new planet. Ley said they could expect a rugged terrain of sheer cliffs, thick jungles, and mud flats, and perhaps occasional geysers of methane gas.

"But what other monsters could we use?" Ducovny wanted to know.

MARCH 1, 1932

OPENS TUES. EVE. MARCH 4

Cornelia

Ofis

Skinner

IN

PARIS '90

Opening Night \$6.00, 4.80, 3.60; 3.00, 2.40. Evgr.
thereafter \$4.00, 3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80. Moligeet
Sat. \$3.60, 3.00, 2.40, 1.80, 1.120 (Tax Included).

First Week Thurs. and

Sol., thereafter Wed. and

Please enclose self-addressed, stamped-envelope
with mail order.

BOOTH THEATRE 45th Street West of Broadway

"A Stunning

Play.

11-COLEMAN

MIRROR

"Lovely stuff.:

Witty stuff.",

-CHAPMAN, NEWS

The Theatre Guild presents

REX

HARRISON

LILLI

PALMER

in VENUS OBSERVED

by Christopher Fry

Directed by Laurence Olivier

CENTURY THEA., 7th AVE. & 59th STREET

Evgs, at 8:30 Mals. THURS. & SAT, of 2.30

"As engaging a comedy as we
are likely to see for a long time."

.-WOLCOTT GIBBS, The New Yorker

GILBERT MILLER presents

AUDREY HEPBURN

Gigi

in

New Comedy by

ANITA LOOS Adopted

from COLETTE'S Novel

CATHLEEN NESBITT - MICHAEL EVANS JOSEPHINE BROWN

BERTHA BELMORE

FULTON Theatre W. 46 St. Ers. 8:40 Mals Wed & Sat

99-ATKINSON

"A VERY FUNNY SHOW" Times

PAULA STONE and MIXE SLOANE

PHIL SILVERS

In A New Musical Comedy

Top-Banana

"The dominant forms of life, in the
Mesozoic Age on Earth, a hundred mil-
lion years ago, were reptilian," Ley said.

"Mammals did exist, but most of them
were small marsupials. There were
birds, too, but I think you'd better con- WINTER GARDEN Bway & 50th St.
centrate on reptiles."

"I know where I can get my hands
some salamanders," Gould said.

"Would they be all right?"

on

"Salamanders are amphibians, not reptiles," Ley told him. "Their young breathe water. And I'm afraid their legs wouldn't resemble anything in the Mesozoic Age."

"Is there anything around these days

Book by HY KRAFT

Words & Music by JOHNNY MERCER

Evgs. at 8:30

Matinees Wed. & Sat, 2:30

STALAG 17

"HILARIOUS!"

- GUERNSEY, Herald Tribune

48th ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THE NE

LEL

Took by

Dantes

Evos.

Sat.

IMPERI

JOHN C

C

BARTLE

Directed

Mon, 1h

[AD] \$6.00 to

ALVIN

EB

CORON

[PAGE BREAK]

46

es

chandise, as well as for the show. By the way, did I give you the Tom Corbett Space Cadet Secret Code chart? We're beginning to get letters from kids written in the Tom Corbett code."

HE Broadcasts of the asum Cor-

TH

hett, Space Cadet" program have been originating in a studio on the top floor of a building on West Fifty-seventh Street. A victim of Davis's generosity, I arrived at the building to attend the cainera rehearsal laden down with Space Cadet planet guides, takeoff viewers, and rocket rings, and met Ducovny in the hallway on the ground

floor, where he was supervising the arrival of some canvas flats for scenery. It required several elevator trips to get them all to the studio, and while we were waiting, Ducovny told me that earlier that day the actors.

had'

gone

through their preliminary paces in the auditorium of the Village Presbyterian Church, on West Thirteenth Street.

Television producers, he explained, are plagued by a lack of space for rehearsals, and this shorter had abridged neill the

ing the "Tom Corbul," Space Chees preliminary runs. As for the finished performances that go out on the air, and dress rehearsals of them, such as the one I was going to see upstairs, he said, A.B.C. had been fortunate in being able to lease, on a part-time basis, studio facilities owned by the School of Radio Technique, an organization that trains people to be broadcasters.

"A.B.C. has several kinescope duplicates made of each episode of 'Tom Corbett' to take care of out-of-town distribution," Ducovny said. "'Corbett' goes on the air at six-thirty in the New York area parents let their kids view television considerably beyond the five-to-six block usual on radio, you know-but other stations, farther west, where the time is different, don't want it that early, and that's where kinescopes come in. Kinescopes are pretty expensive, so we bicycle the prints to them. 'Bicycling' is a term that originated in the nickelodeon days, when one film print travelled right around the circuit, being rushed from one movie house to another by bike messenger. A.B.C. usually bicycles our kinescopes by Air Express."

The last of the scenery had been dispatched, and Ducovny and I took the elevator up to the studio, a large room with a great clutter of lights and scaffolding overhead, under which cameras were being wheeled around on dollies, long microphone booms were waving about, in the air like oversize fishing

Tops:
 in beauty,
 the magnificent
 Magnavox
 radio phonoquapli
 BETTER SIGHT... BETTER SOUND...BETTER BUY
 "Toro makes America's most
 complete line of power mowers!"
 Write TORO, Dept. Y 32, Mpls. 6, Minn.,
 (Advertisement)
 JUG END BARN
 popular Club Hotel resort
 FAMOUS FOR FINE FOOD
 You will enjoy the best in Spring Fun
 Tennis, Golf, Saddle Horses, All Sports,
 Dancing, entertainment, Write for Booklet N.
 In the Berkshires 125 miles from New York
 GREAT BARRINGTON 3, MASS.
 Open year Plinne 434
 'round
 poles, and stagehands were rushing this
 way and that, all to the accompaniment
 of a great deal of hammering. In the
 center of the room artificial jungle
 vines hung from a scaffolding near the
 along floor No
 cer were i
 spread, horf spotted Gould
 standing deep in the interior of the
 jungle. He emerged after a moment
 and began dispersing with a few kicks a
 number of rocks-made of cork, I
 guessed from the way they tumbled
 around that a stagehand was empty-
 ing from a big carton. In front of the
 vines, in the middle of a more careful
 arrangement of rocks, the outline of a
 large reptilian footprint had been paint-
 ed on the floor. At one side of the room
 stood a model-about twenty feet high,
 made of plywood, canvas, and card-
 board, and painted gray-of the fins,
 the jet exhausts, and what appeared to
 be the tail entrance of a rocket ship.
 Across the room stood, another model,
 this one of the pilot's compartment at
 the nose end of the ship
 Ducyny had hurried over to
 t
 in overalls avhn was standing
 near the pilot's compartment went
 to join them, stepping over cristal caldes
 that twisted everywhere, like exposed

roots of trees.

"I tried Farina carlier, but it was too lumpy," I heard the man in overalls say to Ducovny as I approached. Looking over Ducovny's shoulder, I saw on the table a shallow tray. It was filled with a pale-brown gelatinous substance, and a half-empty box of Wheatena stood next to it.

men,

"This fellow is one of our prop

"Ducovny explained to me, "and the stuff in that tray is the mud flat that Willy Ley suggested we find on the planet. Wheatena." He then asked the prop man whether the cereal had cooled off. The prop man said it had.

"Very well," Ducovny said. "The turtle, pleasu;

The

prop man picked up a tin box and extracted from it a turtle about two inches long, its head, legs, and tail all drawn up into its shell. I said that it seemed a bit on the small side for a Mesozoic specimen. Oh, we'll just shoot him in a close closeup and blow him up to any size we want, Duchyny assured me, and said to the prop man, "Put him in."

The prop man placed the turtle on the surface of the cereal. The turtle extended its head from the shell, and after a languid glance at its surroundings, burrowed into the Wheatena and disappeared. "Fish him out!" Ducovny 'cried.

While the turtle was heing recov-

[PAGE BREAK]

ered, Ducovny moved on to another table and inspected a miniature set representing rocks surrounded by foliage. This, he told me, was the lair of the crocodile recommended by Ley. In moment I spotted the crocodile, a three-Mississippi alligator, lying peacefully on a paper rock and basking in the rays of several Klieg spotlights. The alligator was evidently about to be given the close closeup treatment by a 'television camera that had been dollied up to

within six inches of its jaws. "O. K., Joe. Let's see your teeth," a cameraman said coolly to the reptile as he adjusted his focus. Ducovny asked another prop man whether the animal had been showing any signs of life. "Sometimes he blinks his eyes, sometimes not," the prop man, said. "Sometimes he moves, sometimes he freezes. I don't know that you can depend on him."

This news seemed to disconcert

Dense we'll have to try

a salamander, after a he sul to

me. "I know its legs aren't right, but it

might turn out to be a hell of a lot

friskier. Gee, we want action!"

I asked Ducovny whether he had

managed to obtain the dinosaur motion-

picture film. He said that he hadn't,

and that instead he had ordered several

small plaster models of dinosaurs from

a prop-rental shop.

I remarked that I didn't see how he

could expect much action from plaster

dinosaurs, and he said, "Lack of action

is no problem in their case, I'm happy

You see, we've just rearranged

to say.

the script so that when the dinosaurs

come on the screen, they'll appear to

have been frozen in their tracks by the

boys' Paralo-Ray guns."

"Ray guns?" I said, surprised. "I

thought you didn't use rays."

"We don't use disintegrator rays,"

Ducovny said. "Paralo-Ray's are dif-

ferent. They don't disintegrate any-

thing they just paralyze."

Ducovny then took me on a tour

of the studio to examine some of the

other props. These included a dirty

tennis ball, which, suspended from an

space

MARCH 1, 1952

SIGNS OF SPRING

Herbert Johnson,

Lock & Co.

and our own English hats

We import these distinctive hats

-noted for the quality of their

close-felting, hand-finishing and

attention to detail-in styles and

unusual colors of our own choice:

[AD] \$15 to \$20
ESTABLISHED 1918
Brooks Brothers
348 MADISON AVE. COR. 44 ST NEW YORK 17, H. Y.
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

for a
pair of keys
that fit
one lock

[AD] \$12 the set.
plus Fed. 10x, ppd.

..and for two hearts that beat as ones, key chains on
an imported 5-franc coin in solid Sterling Silver. Cut
in half fig-saw wise, they come apart and fit to-
gether perfectly. Each coin custom-cut, so only your
lives halves are mates, Perfect if you're in love...

an imaginative gift for weddings and anniversaries.
MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
The SHERRY NETHERLAND Gift Corner
Fifth Avenue at 59th St., New York 22 - Plaza 9-0969

JUST OUT! 1952 look of pictures, facts,
Florida HOMES FOR

featuring
SALE. on the beach, inland, A new 140
page book lets you inspect before you travel
miles lk. PLUS 1,000 selected farms,
homes, camps, ranches, etc., all over America.

[AD] Send \$1 to Dept. Y.M.I.
PREVIEWS, 49 E. 53d, New York 22.
easel by a thread, would represent SEE FLORIDA FOR \$1-
planet; an old Edison Voicewriter with
a roll of paper in it, which would repre-
sent an electronic machine at Space
Academy that automatically typed out
brief reports relayed to it from
by

radio; and a pile of switches and mag-
netic coils, handily mounted, Ducovsky
explained, for ready attachment to any-
thing around the studio that might need
an, extra-electronic touch. Stopping be-
side a small model of a rocket ship,
Ducovsky showed me a DDT bomb
concealed behind it. "We use this model

A
A suite for the price
of a room in BUFFALO
HOTEL
STUYVESANT
Buffalo, N.Y.

THE NEW YORKER
for shooting takeoffs and landings," he
said. "You get a swell white blast from

the DDT bomb that looks like the real thing. Once we tried out a perfume bomb for a takeoff scene, because it had a nice dense spray, but the actors yelled QI HATE and we had to go back to DDT. And that doesn't smell 183 good, either."

We moved behind the scenes, and Ducovny showed me a Space Cadet dress' uniform, which was a heavily padded, blue-gray affair lavishly embellished with brass studs, and a pressurized Space Suit, which was a pair of cerise-colored, balloonlike coveralls topped by a large Plexiglas dome and a spiral antenna. "We won't be using the Space Suits today," he said. "The boys have landed on the Alpha Centauri planet, and the atmosphere breathable except for a little estros here and there."

Returning to the set, we model of the pilot's equipment more accurately, of the space ship's control deck. Ducovny pointed out its essential features gravity generator, cutout relay, hatch leading to the radar bridge, and hatch to the power deck-and went on to say that while this particular prop normally represented the control deck of the Polaris, it was also used, on occasion, to represent the control deck of the Orion, a sister space ship, whose passengers sometimes include the only female character on the program-Dr. Joan Dale, Doctor, of Space Medicine at Space Academy. I asked him whether any romantic entanglement between Dr. Dale and Tom Corbett or some other member of the Corps was permitted in the plot, and his reply made it clear that sex has no place in space opera. As the cowboy movie hero sometimes is allowed to kiss, in unobtrusive fashion, the nose of his horse, so the hero of the space program may once in a while pat the nose of his rocket ship, and even refer to it affectionately as "old girl," but that is as far as things are allowed to go in that direction.

The actors had now arrived. Ducovny introduced them-Frankie Thomas, Al Markim, Jan Merlin, and Ed Bryce.

As usual, Thomas was to be Tom Corbett, and the rest were to be his co-adventurers. No Dr. Dale today. Thomas, like the others, was dressed in light-gray Space Cadet fatigues. He also wore a wide leather belt to which were attached an oven thermometer, a five-inch-long metal tube, an underwater swimming mask, a soldering iron with a transparent Lucite 'muzzle' and with spiral springs decorating its barrel, and a miniature hammer, like the ones

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Pipes

used to break the glass of fire-alarm boxes. Aside from the hammer, the significance of which, I discovered, nobody connected with the program could explain, these accoutrements represented, respectively, a Gelger enunters an elev troscopic magnifier, an oxygen mask, and a Paralo-Ray gin having trouble with the Faras-14 gun. "Couldn't we have lanyards, like M.P.s, to secure our guns?" Thomas asked Ducovny. "They're liable to fall out of the holsters when, we're in action. These Lucite muzzles are always dropping off the barrels, too."

"We'll get you new guns," Ducovny said indulgently.

Appeased, the actors walked off and began their rehearsal. The Mesozoic explorations of Tom Corbett and his crew evidently were beginning to bear fruit. The actors crouched around the big footprint painted on the floor.

"Great rings of Saturn!" one of them exclaimed. "What do you make of

Tom;

"Looks like a footprint to me," Tom Corbett said.

With that, a roar of wild beasts burst from a loudspeaker overhead.

"Great Jupiter!" another Space Cadet cried, jerking his soldering iron from its holster and aiming it. As he aimed, a series of ominous crackling and buzzing sounds rose above the din from the loudspeaker, and then the roars died away.

"Great Galaxy! A dinosaur!"

Tom Corbett said, peering into the fun-
gle.. "Thank Jupiter those Paralo-Rays took effect!

"O.K., folks, commercial," Gould's voice said over the loudspeaker.

An announcer launched into a talk about better ways of building up
"more

punch til lunch." When he was through, the loudspeaker began emitting the sound of twittering tropical birds.

Spring Sextet

dulcet tones...

six top-stitched
pockets, to pralso;
your slim waist,
above a fauntingly
full eight-gcred
skirt. 100% wool
gabardine,
In skipper, navy,
belge, black.

MARCH 1, 1952

Tall Gal sizes 12 to 20.

89.95

Mall orders accepted,

please add postage.

Proportionately designed to flatter
and fit the tall figure, from 5'7",

PEG NEWTON

TALL GALS HAVEN

3 East 48th Street, New York 17

o

Your choice

of today's

foremost

portrait

painters.

PORTRAITS, INC.

PORTRAIT CENTER OF AMERICA
460 PARK AVENUE.

Lois Shaw

ZNC

I spotted the sound booth near the p
of a spiral staircase, and made my way
up there. The sound man, sitting by his
spinning turntables, was eating an apple.
With his permission, I looked at the
labels of some of the sound-effect
records used from time to time on the 53 East 57 St., New York
program. These included "Earthquakes
and Avalanches," "Explosions, Single
and Multiple," "Herd of Elephants
Trumpeting," "Hippopotamus Calling
Mate," "Grimalkin Cat," "Two Leop-
Fards Snarling," and "One Dog Howl-
ing." There was also musical
recording entitled simply "Ghostly-
Romantic.

I returned to the studio just as

NEW YORK

Helen Appleton Read

Jats couture perfumes

John

jewelry handlings gloves neckties

THE NEW YORKER

Gould's voice came over the loud-
speaker saying, "Quiet, please! Let's
have the camera on that dinosaur
again."

th

"Yes, sir," one of the cameramen
mids and eteiselled are
his dolly toward one of the mines.

"No, no!" Gould said sharply: "Not
that dinosaur! The one wi
neck-the Brontosaurus!"

"Jeez, there are so damn may mort-
sters here today," the 'cameraman said
softly as he wheeled around and started
toward another miniature set.

Now the, cast was ranged in front of
a black curtain as if ready for action.-A
six-foot ladder, draped in black, stood
nearby. Tom Corbett climbed the lad-
der, paused for a moment at the top,
and jumped to the floor. I asked Du-
covný what this activity was supposed to
represent. "To tell you the truth, in
this kind of trick setup the actors them-
selves often don't quite know what
they're doing until they see the kine-

scopes of the actual performance after-
ward," he said. "In this case, Tom
Corbett happens to be jumping down
from the paralyzed dinosaur's back.
You see, we just dub in the dinosaur
from another camera, with that elec-
tronic gismo I was telling you about."

"All right, folks, on to the mud
flats!" Gould called over the loud-
speaker. "Where's that giant turtle?"

"He's lost himself in the porridge
again," a prop man said, groping glumly
in the Wheatena with a spoon

-THOMAS WHITESIDE

Are you getting mud out of your water
tap today?

Just strain it through a sock. put the
mud in the garden and drink the water-
it's perfectly safe.-Los Angeles Mirror.

Sure, but who wants a muddy
garden?

LONDON API. 1016-2-9-52.

NO, ONE

EVER SHOUTED "GOOD OLD ALBERT TO THE
BEARDED HUSBAND OF VICTORIA,
PLENTY OF PEOPLE HAVE SHOUT
BUT

IT TO

THE EASY-GOING, DEBONAIR PHILIP.P.
dispatch received by N.B.C. television"
newsroom.

Drunk, probably.

Hewaved a long amber cigarette holder
in her direction, and her thunderous eyes,
searching the crowd, incredulous of what
they could not find, came over to him,
sulkily, like a puppy who has had a tin can
tied to its tail and is still mad-From a
sty by 1. A. R. l'ylie in This Week.

That's the last time he'll wave at
anybody.

O

LIPS

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NEW

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ENQ!

[PAGE BREAK]

SPACE CONSULTANT

Willy Ley, the rocket man, is swamped these days with
calls for data on gravity substitutes and life on Mars
by John Brooks

OLGA LEY

In the library of his home Willy Ley looks
up the answer to a question on space travel
NE of the busiest consultants in New York this autumn
IS

Willy Lev, probably the world's best-known authority
on rockets, rocket ships and space travel. Anyone who might
think of such an occupation - that is, being an expert on a
mode of travel that doesn't exist - as barren and unprofitable
would be making the error of reckoning without the forward-
looking qualities of the American public.

Scientists, book and magazine editors, lecture agents, tele-
vision producers, manufacturers, government representatives,
and - by no means least in number ordinary citizens beat
a path to Ley's door, telephone him day and night, and swamp
him with mail. Ley, more affluent and also more harassed
than he was during the long years when nobody would listen
to him on his favorite topic, matter-of-factly dispenses infor-
mation about gravity substitutes and life on Mars to everyone
from the sober readers of "The Technology Review" to the
younger but equally serious-minded addicts of the television
program "Tom Corbett, Space Cadet.

I learned these things about Ley on a recent Saturday
morning when he wedged me in, for a visit, between a brief
night's sleep and a plane departure for a lecture in Boston. He
lives with his Russian-born wife, Olga a ballet dancer, and
their two daughters, Sandra, eight, and Xenia, five, in a two-
know I'm only a girl, but-' they always begin. No need to
apologize -space travel is for everybody!

"Well, to resume. I had lunch that day with a television
producer interested in space problems. At three p.m., I went
to the American Broadcasting Company studios to make tape
recordings of two of my Sunday night talks, called 'Looking
into Space.' give facts and answer questions. At five p.m.
Mrs. Ley was at the hall door again, with another telephone
message. "It's a table manufacturer," she said. "He says he's
built a light magnesium table, and he's asking you to endorse
it for use in the drafting room of a space rocket."

A severe expression crossed Ley's normally affable features.
"Please inform the gentleman, ," he said sharply, "that von
Braun and the other scientists are quite capable of designing
tables for their own rockets. No endorsement."

Cadet's Corpses and Crack-Ups

MRS. LEY nodded and left. "At five p.m.," Ley said, composing himself, "I had a semi-business meeting with Heinz Haber, an old friend of mine who used to be with the Air * Force's Department of Space Medicine, at Randolph Field. For once, my evening was free. I went home and answered mail until midnight. That's about all, I guess."

winning at from and andina at midnight

Herald Tribune, N.Y. N.Y. 16 NOV 1952

The Society got some small grants, and in 1931 its first fuel rocket got off the ground and ascended one mile. One of the proud inventors was a young man, introduced to the Society by Ley, named Wernher von Braun. If Ley was to become the leading popularizer of rocketry, von Braun was to become its first great creative genius: he headed the Peenemünde project that created the German V-2 rocket.

"All the while, naturally, I was holding a job in an industrial firm to make a living," Ley told me. "In January, 1935, after it became clear that Hitler was going to stay in power, I left Germany, and a month later I came to the United States at the invitation of the American Rocket Society. I immediately began trying to talk people into investing in rocket research. No one had the slightest interest in the subject except science-fiction magazines. I made a precarious living as a writer on other branches of science, including zoology. My most successful book was 'The Lungfish, the Dodo and the Unicorn.'

"Then came wartime. I was rocket expert for 'PM,' and the government called me in for consultation once in a while. They still do, but I can't talk much about that.

"The big boom hit me all at once. It happened in November, 1944, the day the first V-2 strikes on London were announced. For years I'd been plaguing newspapers all over the country to print stuff on rockets, but they hadn't done it. Now rockets story stucco house ne recently DUR

When I arrived, it was Mrs. Ley who let me in. was on the telephone.

husband

"About 36 hours," he was saying. "That is, assuming be oxygen is in liquid form, stored outside the space suit, and that the body heat of the wearer is utilized in a heat exchanger to evaporate the oxygen for breathing."

Ley, a stocky, gray-haired man with heavy horn-rimmed glasses and a German accent, hung up and came into the living room, which is designed to emphasize present comfort rather than future exploits: red curtains, a piano, a rubber plant, a carved chair.

W

"Excuse me," he said, settling himself into a stuffed sofa.

"Somebody wanted to know how long a man's oxygen supply would last if he were adrift in a space suit I was telling him."

The telephone rang again, and this time Mrs. Ley went to answer it. "My wife acts as my secretary," Ley said. "Strangers telephone a dozen times a day, on the average. Two or

three times a day, boys who are about to graduate from high school want to know where to go to study rockets. Once a week the question is: What are the flying saucers? My answer is: I don't know." "

19-Hour Day

I ASKED Ley to give an account of a typical day of his. He began flipping through the pages of a pocket-sized notebook. "Let's see," he said. "Here's one day last month. Up at five o'clock and into Manhattan to be on the early morning Dave Garroway show. After the show I had hoped to go back to bed, but it wasn't to be so. At mid-morning, I discovered, I had to be at the Hayden Planetarium for a conference about their symposium on space travel."

At this point, the recital was interrupted by the reappearance of Mrs. Ley from the telephone. "Just another volunteer for the first rocket trip," she said, in a weary, workaday tone. Ley nodded philosophically, and thanked his wife. "We get that all the time," he told me. "Usually it's young people, but recently a very old man called. Said he felt he'd outlived his usefulness, so they might as well shoot him off to the moon as anybody else. Out of every three volunteers, one is a girl. 'I did not appear to leave much time for sleep."

"Well, it isn't so bad now that 'Tom Corbett, Space Cadet' off the air for the time being," Ley said. "When that's on, 're never sure of sleep. You see, I'm technical adviser - supposed to furnish detail and check accuracy - and the writers have a habit of working until all hours."

"Here's what happens It's one-thirty in the morning and the phone rings. I rouse myself to answer, and there they are the writers. 'Willy?' they say, 'If you found a corpse in space, what would be its condition?' I yawn a couple of times and reply, 'Where in space? Inside the orbit of Mars it would be decayed. Outside Jupiter, frozen solid.' They thank me, and I hang up and go back to sleep."

"In no more than half an hour the phone is ringing again. The 'Space Cadet' writers 'What is it now?' I ask. They want to know something that can cause a space ship to crack up. 'Malfunction of gyro ecliptic,' I say. 'Now please, boys, let me get some sleep.' Oh, it's a strain."

-a

As Ley finished saying this, the morning mail arrived - batch consisting of four or five publications, one book, and a sheaf of 10 or 15 letters. He tossed me a couple of the latter.

"Dear Mr. Ley." I read in one from Minneapolis. "My boy friend and I are planning to make a tape recording of the dialogue on a rocket flight from Earth to Moon..."

Another began: "Suppose I take a clock to 61 Cygni, using an average speed close to c . I am restricted, of course, to finite acceleration."

This odd sort of fame has not been Willy Ley's lot for long. He was born in Berlin in 1906; studied geology, astronomy and physics until his education was interrupted by the post-war German inflation; and at the age of 20 came across

Hermann Oberth's book on space travel, one of the first scientific treatments of the subject.

Immediately bewitched, he got in touch with Oberth, and they, with some other young German scientists, formed the Society for Space Travel. (With Teutonic stolidity, the Court of Registry in Breslau, where the Society was incorporated, at first objected to the name on the ground that Raum-schiffahrt -space travel was a nonexistent word.)

were real. I spent eight hours that day on the phone from Atlanta, where I happened to be, talking to London, New York, San Francisco. It was like a stag hunt-suddenly I was surrounded by baying hounds. They've been baying pretty much ever since."

Lebar Ambition

Was the clamor entirely for information, I wondered, or did some of Ley's correspondents raise moral questions?

"Just one, that I remember," Ley said. "A minister of a church in Maryland-one of the smaller Protestant denominations, I forget which- -called long distance a year or so ago, and told my wife, who answered the phone, that the idea of space travel was sinful. It seemed to be a question of whether men have any business going under their own steam up into the celestial heavens. Can you get to heaven in a rocket ship?

"The best Olga could say was that the matter had never come up before. Since then I've talked to an expert on comparative religion, trying to figure out what denomination that fellow represented. My expert said that as far as he knows there isn't a prohibition of space travel in any sect's credo, so it must have been a private opinion."

Ley consulted his watch. "Almost time to leave for my plane," he said. When I inquired whether he likes flying, he nodded vigorously. "I fly whenever I can. I like the view, and I'm intrigued by the idea of lunch in Chicago, dinner at home. However, the sensation of airplane flight is nothing like that of rocket flight. An interplanetary rocket ride is far, far smoother. Oh, if I could live to rise to the moon! If I were Sandra's age, I might."

Ley sighed, and Mrs. Ley came in from the telephone again.

"A call from the Garden Club of New Rochelle," she reported.

"Did you say garden club?" Mr. Ley asked.

"Yes. They felt rocket ships are something they should know about. Unfortunately, they didn't want to pay. They offered to serve you a good dinner I told them." Mrs. Ley finished definitively, "that you were already going to get a good dinner.

The End

[PAGE BREAK]

Willy, whose family were wine merchants and Lutheran Church officials, found Hitler distasteful and left Germany in 1935. He

became a U S. citizen, married a former ballet dancer, and now has two daughters. He teaches them how to play the piano, at which he's excellent. When he first arrived here, Willy worked as a writer, a consultant to the Office of Technical Service in the Dept. of Commerce, and for four years, was a research engineer at the Washington Institute of Technology, where he tested new liquid fuels for rockets. Wherever he worked he never ceased trying to make rockets popular.

"Rockets are respectable now," he says. "Von Braun produced the V-II with a 200 mile range. The Navy's Viking can go up to 900 miles carrying a one-ton warhead, which is what an atom bomb weighs. And there's another rocket with a top speed of 5,400 miles an hour, which means it cannot be intercepted."

Every country is now working overtime on rockets, for peaceful as well as military purposes. For war the rocket's best application is in anti-aircraft defense to keep cities intact and factories operating. But more and better AA rockets are needed.

How about the Russian rockets?

"Von Braun insists that the Russians got only one man from the Peenemunde group," Willy says. "A few went to France. The rest are here. But rockets are no longer complex, and the Russians have competent engineers, and should do well. But they haven't been at it as long as we have. How you make a dress is no secret. But to make it well is something else."

Damm

Lunes

N.Y.N.Y. Minnon

21 Sept 15

[PAGE BREAK]

Only Human

By SIDNEY FIELDS-

WILLY LEY: ROCKETS ARE NOW RESPECTABLE

T

THE U. S. Navy has just proved that guided missiles are fact, not fantasy, and now Willy Ley, one of the foremost authorities on such subjects, says we're on the verge of space travel too. Willy and four other experts have blueprinted a space ship. with 50 to 75 mos that can reach up to 1,000 miles, whip along at 18,000 miles an hour, circle around the earth as long as the captain wants it to, and then return here.

"It's as practical as a C.O.D. package," Willy says with complete assurance. "If we want to pay for it, it can be built in ten years at a cost of about \$400,000,000 year."

Details of the space ship are outlined in a forthcoming book, "The Space Frontier" written by Willy, Prof. F. L. Whipple of Harvard, Dr. He Haber and Prof. Joseph Kaplan of the Univ. of Calif.; and her Von Braun, now in the U. S. Army, but once director of the Peenemunde Institute, where the German V-II Rocket was built. They all agree their space ship couldn't travel to another planet and return, which would require refueling in air from space platforms; and they're a long way off. Could

the flying saucers be space ships from other planets?

"They're probably travelling mirages. Saucers were seen 200 years ago before the plane was invented. And no one has ever been a flying saucer below him, which means they're reflections. If they were truly space ships from another planet, they could be seen from any direction."

Willy has been trying to popularize rockets, missiles, and space travel for a generation. He lectures and writes on them, is science editor of Galaxy Magazine, and the author of seven books, including "Bombs and Bombing," "Shells and Shooting," "Conquest of Space," as well as "The Lungfish, the Dodo, and the Unicorn."

The last book is the result of his studies in paleontology, in which he took a degree at the universities of Koenigsberg and Berlin.

For Fireworks First

His volume "Rockets, Missiles, and Space Travel," published in 1944 and recently enlarged and revised, is an astonishing peek into the past, present, and future of push-button war and travel. The Chinese first invented a rocket in 1200-for fireworks.

Rockets were mentioned in Cologne, Germany in 1256. In 1804 Gen. Sir William Congreve developed one with a three mile artillery range, which when fired at Fort Mchenry in 1812 gave birth to the line, "The rocket's red glare." And the British burned the White House the same year by stuffing rockets into its cracks. Better artillery made the Congreve rocket obsolete, and rockets died und World War II.

"When smokeless powder made them safe," Willy says. "The chances of blowing u instead of going up then became one in six. America, England, and Germany began to make blg rockets. The ones the Russians sed at the battle of Stalingrad were made in Tennessee."

Willy's interest in rockets dates back to 1927 when he was a student, bent on becoming a geologist. He then read about the World War I experiments of an American, Robert H. Goddard, and a German math teacher, Hermann Oberth, who, working independently, first used liquid fuels to power rockets.

"It was a revolution equalent to the difference between the horse and the auto," Willy says, "and from then on I was a rocket man. I helped organize the German Rocket Society, and in 1929, three years after Goddard built his liquid-powered rocket, we built one. A year later a ney student joined us-Wernher Von Braun. Hitler drafted him shortly after."

The Expert Flees

Wily, whose family were wine merchants and Lutheran Church
TN.Y.N.Y. Mirror

21 Sept 1952

[PAGE BREAK]

ONLY HUMAN

By Sidney Fields

NEWS JUL2-1965

Lunar Light in His Eyes

Dr. Willy Lev. whose passion has been

rockets since 1927, summarizes the space race in one sentence: "The Russians may do it first, but we always do it better."

He offered two examples:

"The Russians launched the first satellite in October, 1957 and a second the following November. Both decayed. In early 1958, the U. S. launched Explorer I. It discovered the Van Allen belt and is still in orbit."

"The Soviet moon shot got 12 poor photos and they failed in six subsequent attempts. We had six failures but three howling successes and our unsurpassed moon pictures have enormous implications."

A moon map was behind him while he examined "We know they have a communication satellite testing," he said. "They may have more. They take years to announce their results, the successful results. We announce our failures, too."

The Voshkod, latest Soviet capsule, carried three men and weighs seven tons. Our Gemini capsule weighs half as much and carried Lt. Cols. Edward White and James McDivitt.

"The Russians have the edge on us in manned space flight," he admitted. "But it's a small edge." Future Plans

Ask him to look into the crystal ball and he does, but bases the views only on what is actually being done. Here is what he sees:

Now being planned for next year are longer and larger space flights, as much as three weeks in orbit, so that, among other things, the astronauts to the moon will not find a 15-day trip to the moon & novelty.

The Air Force will launch its Manned Orbiting Laboratory for scientific

relieve the original ones.

shooting new crews up to

CREWS JULY keep it up for weed medical investigation and Willy Ley "We always do it better."

"White and McDivitt really disappointed the medics," Dr. Ley said. "Nothing went wrong with them at all. But the medics have much to discover: will a single-celled animal reproduce in space Will metals with no air between them cold-weld That would be helpful for construction on the moon."

He fingered the Lunar Excursion Module and added, "This is built to remain on the moon for 144 hours. With astronauts like White they'll want to stay for 54. Maybe they will."

At Your Service

By MARGARET BROWNE

A collection of at-home entertaining accessories
a scale model of the Lunar Excursion Module, which for casual summer living features a group of trays,
Grumman Aircraft is building for the 15-day round-mugs, snack sets, all covered with bright red straw-
trip Apollo moon flight set for 1969 or 1970,

"It may come sooner," he said, "and it may be
shorter than 15 days."

A stocky man with formidable learning, Dr. Ley
holds degrees from the Universities of Koenigsberg
and Berlin. He teaches astronomy at the New
School for Social Research, is a TV commentator,
science editor of the Information Please Almanac,
and zoology

and the author of 14 books ranging from geology
rockets to paleontology and pockets, especially
Fled Nazi Germany

berries. Wonderful compote or cake stand looks
just like a strawberry vine complete with wrought
iron strawberries that come right up onto the moss-
green round tray or cake platter.... Coffee service
in tall modern china boasts large enamel straw-
berries painted on the coffee pot as well as creamer
and sugar bowl. All stand neatly in a moss-green
tray.... Cheese and dip tray of solid walnut comes

with a ceramic strawberry tile and a matching
knife and dip-dishi - Four lovely canape dishes
or dessert plates are \$4 a set; four cups and sau-
cers are \$5 and four giant coffee mugs \$5. Any one

He also plays the piano excellently and taught of these items will make a useful and unusual
shower gift for a prospective bride.

it to his wife and two daughters.

His family were wine merchants and Lutheran
church officials. They all fled Hitler's ugly Ger-
many in 1935. Before that, as a student, Dr. Ley
was inflamed by the work of little-known and much-
laughed-at rocket pioneers, the American Robert H.
Goddard, the Germans Herman Oberth and Walter
Hohmann and the Russian Constantin Ziolkovsky.

Dr. Ley helped organize the German Society
for Space Travel, which designed a 1,000 mile-an-
hour plane with a 50-mile altitude, but couldn't
Cominue the rocket gine to power it, though they.

Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to MARGARET
BROWNE, THE NEWS, 220 E. 42d St., New York 10017,
for information on the above-mentioned items.

Brother Juniper

knew the form and shape of the rocket. It was NOT CROSS
DIVIDER

the forerunner of the supersonic jets.

"One reason we couldn't build it was because
stainless steel and square tubing were unheard of
in 1928," Dr. Ley said. "But by 1930 we were firing"
dozens of liquid fuel rockets a mile into the air and
bringing them back by parachute."

After the V-2 rockets of World War II the U.S., Great Britain and Russia all leaped into the rocket race.

From his own carefully kept records Dr. Ley estimates that the U. S. has the edge over Russia in communications, weather and navigation satellites. We send them up repeatedly.

N.Y. N.Y. News.

2 July 1965

m

[PAGE BREAK]

8 Feb 1952

page 21-c-6,7 Hartford Comment

[PAGE BREAK]

on pic

ALL were ALLUSPE of shop LICHT EXP sorry ng activities in two stores through the medium of in Stamford and three in Norwalk show was taken.

dog Weaver High School football co-captain

have where merchandise valued at \$687 Governor Lodge has been invited, Judge Cornell told to personally present the Governor - 6. A. Rowen of the Rowen lanhy Tar- Stewart he was suspending senior's trophy to this year's champion. Company, local distributors of

ruh off fence because the youth was a pion junior handler in a colorful earthmoving and construction (or my first offender and because he "was ceremony closing the show. Each equipment, will attend a meeting

is pic- sort of dragegd into this thing. year the entry in the junior show-conducted by R G. LeTourneau

ntended

manship classes ranks with the Inc., of Peoria, Ill, for northeast best of the other shows across the ern distributors Wednesday, Baltimore, Md.

ns

50

of the eleman Accepts Contract

NORWALK, Feb. 7-14 Su-

perintendent of Schools Hillis K.

Idleman decided today to accept

the one-year renewal of his con-

tract which the Board of Educa-

male non offered him only after a lot

have of arguing. By a 5-4 margin, the

Amay and

board refused to renew Idleman's.

contract for three years, but 81

station a six-hour meeting which lasted

They are until 2 a
Wednesday voted 3
T, Dan- to 4 in re-hire him for one year,
Rocket Expert Pictures
Future Picnics In Space
may
a new
Vacationers 15 years from now space would follow an orbit around
find
picnic grounds the earth whose passing by a par-
ticular geographical spot at the
in the "wild blue yonder.
same time each day could be em
Mass, Air Said Idleman, who gets \$11,000 a Basing his conclusions on the ployed as "an absolutely
maci
bert A. year, it seems to me that now is rapid progress made in rocket ous, unchangeable fix for naviga
Amy Ser- the time to forget any differences work. Willy Ley, noted author and tion.
n of Shel- which we may have had. and to cofounder of a German scientific
Such rockets, he said, could be
unite solidly for the welfare of the
group which pioneered the science sent to any height desired in or-
ege grad- children of
der to fit
Our
into
nearly 450
told
24-hour day.
was com- formerly
Idleman, of space travel.
superintendent of
automotive
One, for example, could be set
engineers Thursday
nd com- schools in East Hartford, came
night that "after 15 years we will into space which passed over the
Company here in 1949.
not only have orbital rockets at United States from east to west
in 20 minutes. A navigational
Lee,
Va
Norwalk
titudes.
350 miles (vertical height from the
Boston re- Music Teachers Meet Saturday
'fix' could be made on such a
earth's surface). but manned
The In And About Hartford Mu-
rocket at an eastern point of the
to Con- sic
rockets going at much higher al-
Educators Club will hold a
country, and checked against a

Nin the joint luncheon with the new Haven
western coastal point. Such rockets
ven with organization Saturday
12:30 Pictures Navigation 'Fixes'
at
he added, would last about three
Sergeant o'clock at the Town House in New Guest speaker at the Southern to 4,000 years.
aled from Haven.
New England Section of the So- Mr. Ley employed a Navy im
nd geport.
There will be a clinic on teach-ciety of Automotive engineers din- on rocket research to illustrate hit!
med from ing brass instruments by Robertiner meeting at the Hedges, Mr. contention that rocket and
space
the 17th King. music supervisor for schools Ley also pointed out that not many travel are not
inconceivable in our
on Korea in Northeastern Massachusetts. years hence ■ocekts launched into generation.

[PAGE BREAK]

Miss Eugée S. Thayer and James Biddle Duke of Phila-
delphia at a dinner party in the Casanova Restaurant. Miss
Thayer is the daughter of Mrs. Sigourney Thayer of New
York and
Washington
society.

Teens and the Moon
Expert Sees Youths
Making First Trip
By VICTORIA LEE.
Stocky, gray-haired Willy
Ley, the world's best-known
authority on space travel,
feels that teen-agers are gen-
erally far ahead of adults in
their knowledge of the subject.

The king of the space
ship fans looked out of his
heavy horn-rimmed glasses,
and said in his equally heay
German accent without
cracking a smile the men
who will be the fure space
pilots are sitting in high
school right no.

Born in Berlin in 1906,
Willy Ley believes that to-
days-teens will tomorrow be
flying to the mooft, lingering
awhile, and then coming back
to earth to talk about it.
We gulped at the thought
of the earth bound man on
the th to the moon, but

vigor Bully went on undaunted

Te will course, all be done by degrees, but it can be done within our life time. It is no longer matter of invention, simply development." Busy Consultant.

Willy, an experta mode of transportation that doesn't exist, is probably one of the busiest consultants in New York.

Scientists, book and magazine editors, television producers, and government representatives are constantly bombarding him with questions

He gladly disperses information to long-haired scientific organizations as well as to equally serious minded TV Addicts.

The leading popularizer of rocketry has recently written four books dealing with such subjects as astronomy, rockets, and space satellites that will be offered as premiums on Disney's ABC-TV Mickey Mouse Club.

"This kind of work is important," said Dr. Ley as he puffed on his cigar, "because nothing can be achieved without some degree of popularization. But," he added thoughtfully, "I would like to take off two years in the near future and devote myself to a really scholarly work."

Asked if he would himself take a chance on a trip to the moon, Willy immediately answered "young people are so hard hearted."

I'm Too Old'

"I'm too old," he smiled, but the Army is constantly plagued by volunteers who want to on the first rocket to the moon.

"Usually the r
from young
le
times they come fr
military offic
do a last se..
Country.
Feeling
putlived their usefulne
ell us you might jus
"Thob
m
shot me off to the moon as
anyone else.""
Willy recalls one letter from
a teen-age girl of Italian
ancestry who volunteered for
the ploneen tip to the moon.
She felt that since Columbus,
analian, was the first to
Ascover America, it would be
another
fitting for
only
Italian to discover the moon.
"Fine thing she had most to
recommend her," Dr. Ley said
flatly "was that she was only
4' 11" tall and weighed just
90 pounds."
↑ World Telegram.
Sun
N.Y.N.Y
22 July 1957

[PAGE BREAK]

New Soviet Exploit
Predicted by Dr. Ley
Associated Press.
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.-
Rocket pioneer Dr. Willy Ley
says the Russians may try o
achieve one of these space c-
complishments during Premierj
Khrushchev's visit:
it
Orbitting a man.
Putting up a satelli e so
h-22,300 miles-that
Od make a 24-hour orbit,
cauong it to seem to hang in
one art of the sky indefi-

nitely

Sending up a cluster of balloons which could be inflated at orbit to a diameter so big they could be seen with the naked eye

Dr. Ley, whooped development of Germany's World War II V weapons, or a news conference yesterday he has little doubt the Russians actually did hit the moon. He termed the hit "superb ballistic rocketry, with a little luck, too."

World Telegram

Sun 15 Sep 1959

8 Dec 1955

↑ World Te

N.Y.N.Y.

Gram Sun

Denies Germans

Gave Reds Edge

Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Oct. 7.

Rocket and space expert Willy

Ley said yesterday that mer-

fean people should quit giving

German scientists credit for

Russian space achievements.

"What the Russians have done has been done by them,"

he told a Drake University

convocation. Mr. Ley is an

associate of Wernher von

Braun, Head of the United

States Army's rocket research

program. He is a German-born

naturalized American.

"The only thing the Russians

got from Germany," Mr. Ley

Baid,

two V-2 rockets in

working condition and a hand-

ful of engineers from a pro-

duction factory. Only one of

the group coclaim to be a

research worker

On the other hand, he con-

tinued, the United States got

more than 50 rockets in work-

ing condition and virtually all

the German rocket search

workers. If the United States

had decided to use equipment on hand rather than build} equipment for a specific purpose, he said, "we would have had the first artificial satellite early in 1956"-more than a year before Sputnik I was launched.

7 World Telegram.

Sun, N.Y.N.Y.

70+1959

Willy Ley Believes Disks

May Be Secret Weapon

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

MONTVALEN. J., Apr

and

voice," he declared.

Flying saucers are not rocket-j

Willy Ley, outstanding authority on rockets and stratospheric flight, believes the flying saucers and efficiency." If they are, they have on rockets and stratospheric the worst possible shape for speed.

may be a new American secret Mr. Ley said it was entirely weapon, but they probably are not probable that the U.S. had mas-rocket propelled.

wrong shape for the he said. tested the technique of sending disks soaring over the nation in

Mr. Ley was a founding member controlled flight, despite official of the German Rocket Society, denied from President Truman from which Nazi Germany drew and the armed forces. But, he scientists to produce the V-bombs added, it also is probable that un-that smashed at Britain.

trained observers have mistaken,

"One thing I can say in a loud balloons for the saucers.

↑ World Teleg

ram, N.Y.N.Y.

7 April 1950

R 8, 1955

Satellites May Be Bullet Shaped

By the Associated Press.

five to seven feet long

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.-A rocket German-born Willey Ley, a expert expressed the opinion research engineer of New York yesterday the man-made satellite City, visualized the satellites as lites the vent hopes to similar to the cones of the launch into race in 1957 aerobee rocket already developed will be bullet-shaped and doped in this country.

[AD] \$955

[PAGE BREAK]

A New Era approaches with First Rocket Mail Flight, from New York to New Jersey, Set for January 26

Machine Will Carry 4,000
Covers from Greenwood
Lake to Hewitt.

By SUTHERLAND DENLINGER,
World-Tegram Staff Writer,
Truth-o-hum-is stranger than,
etc. Today's dissertation upon a
familia theme has to do with
focket and Mr. Farley's airmail and
& so-to-be flight which spits in
the ace of the fictions of Jules
Verne and the less literate fancies
of the comic strips.

Comes now Frido W. Kessler, of
651 Puth Ave., the Rocket Corp. of
Ameria, and a business as a stamp
dealer, and deposes that on January
26, 1936, the first rocket plane to
make an official airmail flight will
pop off from Greenwood Lake, N. Y.,
and sizzle at 500 miles an hour
across lake and upland to Hewitt,
N. J., some thre miles from its
starting point.

Mr. Kessler is a tall, well-turned-
but man with a pink and white
complexion and seagreen eyes, Gera
man by birth and Swedish by
descent. He is the entrepreneur. The
technical side of the "firs practical
application of carrying mail by
rocket airplane" has been in the
hands of Dr. Willy Lev, German
scientist, who came to the United
States a year ago at the invitation
of the American Society of Rocket
Engineers and stayed on.
Perfected Here.

The rocket plane--three of the m
are now building in a Long Island
aircraft plant-was perfected in the
Guggenheim laboratories here. When
it takes off from Greenwood: Lake
on its jump to Hewitt it will carry
some 4,000 airmail covers, many of
them in the wings. That is why it
has wings. They are not otherwise
necessary.

The plane is built of durahmin,
N

HEWITT
GREENWOOD
LAKE (START)

Wanaque
Reservoir
E W
YORK Ossining
Suffern
Mon
Nyack
NEW
JERSEY
Yonkers
Patterson
New
NEW
YORK
Newark

World-Telegram Staff Photo.

Frido W. Kessler at work on the motor of his rocket ship.

Brooklyn

Map showing the proposed flight
of the first rocket mail.

of an invention. Dr. Ley has made
ninety-seven flights with rockets
built on the same principal, although
they carried no mail.'

Made in Germany.

own

Most of these previous flights, Mr.
Kessler said, were made in Germany,
where until it was dissolved re-
cently-the largest rocket club in
the world maintained its
laboratories and its own field ("way,
out on the desert of Pomerania.
where, should there be an explosion,
nobody could get hurt"). •

Theoretically, explained Mr.
Kessler, a rocket plane could be
built to any size merely by increas-
ing the size of the motor. Actually,
however, it was still undetermined
whether better results might not be
achieved by gearing up a series of
smaller motors.

Of the three rockets now building
one is to be used for experiment in
flight and one for reserve.

Hard to Select Date.

fuselage 11 feet long. Its motor has
has a wingspread of 25 feet and the volume of the original com- prepared two stamps for the initial
beam radio control, one for the mail
no moving parts. There is, of cours ponents. This chamber is hollow, flight, Kessler said-one stamp to
[no propeller.
shaped like a ball. Pressure is go on postcards bearing a picture of

all walls, but there is the
the stamp

Here's the way it works for any pe lower, and leading for rocket plane and another stama. The flight originally was scheduled worked and the way the larger to an esca Bozzle. The pressure Mr. Kessler said that he is him- found it difficult to select, & date ground tests), There are three tanks. Turns on all therefore self a member of the rocket society satisfactory to all the stamp collec motor. Itself has ninettoned as turnishes the thron and has written about rockets, but tors, rocket enthusiasts and govern- Unlike ordinary rockets, which are he disclaimed anything but a pro- ment officials who will attend. nitrogen gas and this furnishes One of them contains compressed merely projectiles, the rockos plane moter's interest in the present "It has to be on a Sunday," he pressure to the other tanks which starts at slow speed, builds up venture. sald, "because of all contain, respectively, liquid oxygen speed in flight as the continuous I am to the trade known as a dealers who will come from Chicago with a temperature of minus 200 explosions force it through the air. stamp dealer and cannot be known and Boston and everywhere. I want The rocket plane, Mr. Kessler as an inventor," he said. "It would also a day when Charles Braddock, alcohol, gasoline, methan, and other degrees centigrade, and a mixture of said, cannot spin or get noseheavy. be bad for business." liquids.

It may be controlled by beam radio,
"superintendent of air mails, can
He is convinced that the rocket come. I think January 26 may be,
but this will not be done in the airplane has a bright future, be- best."
flight to Hewitt. The rocket will
of destination.

merely be pointed in the direction
Gas Expands.
the liquid in the other tanks through
Pressure of the nitrogen gas forces
sprays into a combustion chamber,
where they are ignited electrically,
forming & gas having many times
lieves that a great deal of experi- Some day, perhaps, airmail may
mentation is still necessary. Postal flash by rocket at 500 miles an hour;
officials, he said, are

uch in-
much in- pass-say-from Newark Airport to
terested.

the New York postoffice in less time
"It's not really a new invention, than you can mutter Florello H.
The Post Office Department has just the first practical application La Guardia.
Stamps for Flight.

World
ram

4 Dec 1935
N.Y.N.Y.

[PAGE BREAK]

W

IAT makes a rotary lawn sprinkler go 'round and 'round?

Because

the

answer

to that

somewhat childish question is known, men will certainly go some day by rocket to the moon the planetary station stops beyond

That some day will be relatively soon, categorically states Willy Ley, king of the space ship fans, his book "Beyond the Stratosphere,"

," Scheduled by the Viking

Press for October publication.

Well why does rotary sprinkler go..

'round and 'round?

The answer is an early paragraph in Ley's fascinating compendium of all known human speculation, serious and grotesque, on the human animal's eventual chances of spreading his domain beyond the cramped confines of this war-torn bubble, Earth, with its generally unsatisfactory distribution of climates, top soil, six-lane highways, pence and pounds. The grandparents of all sprinklers (and great grandparents, therefore, of the Moon-Rocket to come) were two gadgets, one a toy-wooden pigeon, the other a sort of automotive top, both shown to have communicated a rotary motion to the latter. For centuries these toys mystified men of science and none alike. Today, in any classroom-lab where they teach physics-A, it turns up as the familiar aerolipile, and the commercial-minded have adapted it to the function of watering golfing-greens with a sprinkler which rotates simply because the force engendered by escaping water pressure must pay off in the form of some counterforce.

Pigeon, aerolipile, sprinkler (or future moon-rocket) any one of these is proof of Sir Isaac Newton's

Third Law of Motion

and, reasons Ley, Sir

Isaac's Third Law con-

versely is proof that any

or all of them does and

must work. It is "that

every action must be accompanied by a reaction of equal force, pointing in the opposite direction."

"A rocket," expounds author Ley in words as simple though slightly more numerous than those of Newton's formula, "is essentially a vessel filled with gas under pressure, gas meaning anything that is gaseous, compressed air" (Continued on Page 3.)

oroughly mystified Roman population of the fourth century B. C. by their respective inventors, Archytas and Heron, the latter a pupil of Ktesiblas Mechanicus of Alexandria.

it

Archytas' legendary pigeon was a hollow bird hung by a string from an eyelet in the top of a flexible pole around which proceeded to swim in a wide circle when released (no doubt with appropriate incantations) from mystifier Archytas' crafty hand. Heron's contraption, similar in principle, was in effect a hollow stopper in the form of a cat's head with elongated ears, perched atop a steam kettle. Archytas' bird, of course, derived its

"magic" power of flight from the fact, that it contained either steam or compressed air which, when Archytas removed his thumb from a vent in the tail, poured out in a propelling stream against resisting atmosphere. Similarly, Heron's spinner spun when steam escaping from the elongated ears of his cat's head, consumed

FUEL

VALVES

FUEL

OXYGEN

Alcohol-rocket motor, which circulates fuel around combustion chamber before injecting it, thus doing away with need for cooling water.

-From "Exploring the Stratosphere," by Will Les.

•AN.Y. N.Y. Mirror 15 August 1943

Stratosphere Space Travel Possible

[PAGE BREAK]

sure of carbon dioxide; any gas do. As long as

the vessel containing the compressed gas is without leaks or holes, the gas will press against the walls of the container with equal force in any direction, up and down and left and right. But the picture changes when the container gets a hole through which the gas can escape. We'll assume that the hole appears suddenly in the bottom of the container. Then the gas still presses against the walls and the top. But cannot press against the bottom because there is nothing there to press against. Consequently the pressure pointing upward is not counteracted and the container rises.'

Simple-isn't it?

Mr. Ley's argument and it is the passionate one to be expected from the man who has been risking his whiskers in rocket experiments ever since science began sprinting to catch up with Jules Verne is that the principle is just as simple as it sounds; here there's fizz, there's force, and if the le is in the bottom the fizzing force will lift until the fizz gives out.

The principle, he almost angrily declares, has constantly been beclouded by dolts and worse, who have tried to make themselves some fun or some money or some glory out of mating the pure rocket with all sorts of lower mongrel forms of mechanism, such as utilitarian aeroplanes, creeping automobiles and spluttering instruments of war and death.

The rocket, he demands must be used solely for the one purpose for which it is fitted the conquest of space. He tells of amusing, though irritating experiences he has had on the rocky road of the culture-circuits, where, as often as not, he has been introduced to grinning audiences

(Continued on Page 1)

N.Y.N.Y.Minr

15 August 1943

[PAGE BREAK]

ily, In
rather pain-
of the modern
hancements with.
German exp

practical rocket launchings,
Ley outlines the withering effect of Nazism
German
science and scientists in the
before Hitler's
years just
Grand Reversion to the age of
the Hun.
on
The layman is chiefly
im-
pressed, however, by Ley's severely practical comments on
the actual problem of flight beyond the pull of this planet's
gravity and through those inter-bolidian spaces which Man has
always instinctively contemplated as a great nothingness.
It is customary today to complain that the great era of
ad-and discovery has
venture
drawn to a close because there are no more unknown lands to
map, no more frontiers to tame.
he
Willy Ley thinks, and
brings great authority to support his opinion, that we are
about to embark on the greatest exploration of all.
reached the moon have been devised.
Willy Ley offers a practical one which seems to have the
virtues of simplicity and authenticity. He would load the
rocket with a dynamite charge sufficient to explode a volatile
white powder over a large area. When the rocket hits the
moon, whose color is a slate gray, the white powder blast
would stain the moon's surface over a sufficient area to make a
He sees the possibility in the near future, with improvement
in our fuels and projectile knowledge as a result of the
war, of a rocket with one man at the controls; for he argues

with reason that the weight of
a 170-pound man would be less
than that of the control instru- spot that could be seen by our
ments needed to reach other
planets.

For many years rocket scien-
tists have seen the time draw-
ing near when the first rocket
ship

be
the
will
to

launched. Various devices for
proving that the rocket has
moon

N.Y. N.Y. Minron 15 August 1943
strongest telescopes.

And so the space ship seems
at last to have gone from the
realm of literature and fancy to
a point where science has al-
ready begun to come to figures
and numerals on velocity, on
gases and on the mechanism of
the projectiles for
realization.

S

At first, says Ley, the rocke
will be stratosphere baromete
which will bring back calcul-
tions, pressure and actual pl-
tographs of the worlds bey-
our world.

Then will come the sing-
manned ship, probably hea-

There is,
for the
moon.

course, the likelihood of as mi-
tragedy and mishap as man
countered in the early days

But ultima-
the plane itself.

corrections will be made,
singly-manned ship will be h-
(ressed by larger crews, and
era of space travel will ha-
started.

Meanwhile we can all begin
see signs of a headline on
morning newspapers reading:
Rocket Reaches Moon!

, is '
they are
ops have bec
I ask for a set of
brokers, there is a
And as for a
As the privilege of buy
tham and get virtually the
t, instead of selling obie
or one thing, a large
Flash of fiery wake of space ship
cuts through the night in unsuc-
cessful Rocket Society experi-
mental launching of early rocket.
(Continued from Page 3.)

as "the man who wants to fly
to the moon.
Quite seriously and earnestly,
he has been advised by respon-
sible and eminent leaders in the
field of aeronautics:

"Don't talk about space-ships.
Speak about altitude rockets
for weather predicting and me-
teorological research.

Say
something general about rocket-
motors for aviation and touch
oner weapons and let it go
at th
of

In short, he has been touted
off his favorite subject by wise
counsellors who say that the
public as gone all earthy and
practical In this period
mechanized kindergartens,
wars, and
beauty parlors and
the man whose thoughts turn
aspiringly worlds above the
fruit-tree top is out of tune
in
not
his es
with
groove.
the

"I never follow advice," Ley
stubbornly states and ends a
chip-on-shoulder preface to his
volume on a mulish note:
"I'm going to talk about

spaceships."

to

Though he devotes due space
the speculations of Jules
Verne, H. G. Wells and the
other rocket-conscious fiction-
lists on the things the first men
in the moon will find when they
get there, Mr. Ley refrains from
swelling this class of literature
with fancies of his own
This is not to say that he fails
to share with these that sense
of mystic wonderment which
lies at the
all interest
Det

[PAGE BREAK]

Man in Orbit

Forecast by 1961

Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES. Feb. 24-

Rocket expert Willy Ley pre-
dicts a man, probably Rus-
sian, will be put in orbit
around the earth within two
years. The German
tist said a manned
be established in
six to eight years
He told Los

Anger-

now.

(Los Angeles State)

WTS 7 FEB 24 1959

college student in a speech

yesterday 1

scientists will

be put

into, American sci-

entists will

send a human

in every phase of

get it back to earth has,

been solved. He did not indi-

cate whether he thought the,

Russians would show equal

concern for space pilots' safety.

SCHOOLS

are

ENROLL NOW AT ONE OF THE

ACADEMIC AND COLLEGE

DWIGHT Through training for ALL Colle
Science Small Classes. Founded
ACADEMI AND COMMERCIAL-
BEDFORD PARK ACADEMY 290 Gra
↑ World Te
Sun, NY
30 atavette
ram
24 Feb 1959
Y

[PAGE BREAK]

R 8, 1955
Satellites May Be Bullet Shaped
By the Associated Press.
Ulve to saver feet loing.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.-A rocketman-born Willey Ley, a
expert expressed the onion research engineer of New York,
yesterday he man-made satel City, visualized the satellites as
lites the over hopes to similar to the cones of the
launch info of 1957 aerobee rocket already devel
will be bullet-shape and stoped in this country.
Sparen
↑ World Telegram Sun
8 Dec 1955
Y.N.Y.

[PAGE BREAK]

MAIL SENT
BY KOCKET
Flight Planned Near New
York to Test Scheme
Successful
Abroad
By FRANK D. WILSON.
Abilities palony
of the posal-
bilities of flying mall by
means of rockets is to be at
tempted late this month. At
that time rocket airplane le
scheduled to be sent from Groen-
wood Lake, NY., to Hewitt, N. J.,
an airline distance of about six
miles. The pojectile, fitted with
wings to prove a gliding landing
at the end of it flight, will be pro-
pelled by a highly explosive mix-
ture of liquid oxygen and gasoline.
The experiment i under the direc-
tion of Willy Ley, a German scien-

tist and

It on rocket construction.

The advent of rocket mail, that is, the sending of mail by means of a rocket caught the fancy of scientists and aerophilatelists alike and experiments are being carried on in several countries to develop this of rapid postal transit. The present trials show that the plan's practicability needs further demonstration; but with progressive "stering," and with liquid gases atopelling power, these mail-carrying rockets evidently may, in the near future, be made to travel long distances with almost mathematical accuracy and at incredible speed.

The mail-carrying Pocket generally used in these experiments is rather simple in construction, the main difference in the projectiles being in their shape and stabilizing fins. The forward compartment, or head of the rocket, contains the receptacle for letters and cards. Back of this is the chamber loaded with Amous VI Do to Hagejund, a distance of about one and three-quarter miles, on Feb 2, 1931, in which 103 places of mail were carried. This feat acted as a stimulus to other scientists and a number of tests have since been made, so far, however, the record set by Herr Schmiedl remains unbroken.

er

Bome European Flights,
Besides this initial flight, Herr Schmiedl carried out nine or ten other tests the following two years, using various types of rockets. In one of these experiments, a souvenir ball was carried. On Aug. 31, 1933, Gerhard Zucker fired a rocket carrying souvenir mail from Hassel-elde toward Stiege in the Hartz, the rocket traveling about half a mile. This young German inventor later flew his rockets in Holland, Belgium and the British

Italy,
sles.

The rockets were of various shapes and sizes and were started on different styles of slipways. The larger rockets proved too expensive, and Zucker spent some time in perfecting one of smaller size. This was successfully fired on a flight near Thale, Germany, on Jan. 28, 1984, and later the same type of rocket was used at Brighton and Howe, England.

At the Holmes Airport, Astoria, N. Y., on Sept. 22, an unsuccessful trial was made to fly rockets designed for carrying mail. After some tests with this type of projectile the event was widely advertised in the philatelic press. But the two rockets exploded soon after leaving the ground.

Specially printed rocket mail stamps have been prepared for most of the flights made to convey mail. The stamps, or labels, although they are not sanctioned by the governments of the countries in which the flights have taken place, are sought by many cover collectors and aerophilatelists. They are affixed to the covers and are usually canceled before the firing of the rocket.

Similar labels were used on experimental airplane flights when the carrying of mail by that means was in its infancy. Aerophilatelists regard the rocket experiments as forerunners of regular government sanctioned rocket mail flights.,

NY Times

510 Nov 1935

Loading a Mail Rocket.

unpowder, which is ignited by a use or electric spark from the rear end

The rocket reacts like the recoil of a gun when a shot is fired; the opening at the rear of the rocket allows little resistance to the exploding gas, so that the "kick" or recoil is transmitted to the front well

nd the rocket is propelled forward.
The first man reported to have
plied rockets to the carrying of
hall was Frederick Schmled of
ras, Austria. His signal accom-
lishment was the shooting of his
TN-Y- Times
10 NOV 1935

[PAGE BREAK]

AND SUN, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1960

STUDENTnotebook

Space Bid Foiled,

He Pens Itinerary

By HOPE

JOHNSON.

Felix Godson didn't get to be
the "first school boy in space.

The Cambridge, Mass., polica
arrived just in time to prevent
him from sending up a rocket
from the

lot of the

parking

Browne & Nichols School. The

year was 1952. Felix was 12

at the time.,

But he is, definitely, the sec
ond 19-year-old to write a text
about space travel. The first,
was Dr. Willy Ley, who wrote
his in 1923 Fingly, Dr. Ley
has written the introduction
to Felix' staggeringly Impres
sive. "Th Exploration of the
Solar S.

""an attempt to

of

as-

outline t vélopmnt

tronautics over the next 150

years.'

Heavily peppered with for

FENIX GODSON

mulas and png for Venus the serious study of astronau
mobile rockets and Mars recon- tics.

naisance planes, much of the

200-page

volume

read by

Inhilting Skepticism.

"Up t that time most peo

scientists at the Shsonian ple seered very disinclined to
Astro physical Oratory, take the Idea of space travel
They found it "accur in de-seriously and this attitude had
tail and interpretation and a made me hesitant to take an
potentially valuable contribuinterest in it myself."
tion to the literature of astro- I his free time he has sev
physics." They added, "The au-er projects, ranging from
thor demonstrates a grasp of pans for an ideal weapons sys
astronautical science quite ex-em for the defense of the free
traordinary for one so young world to the possibility of pro-
With continued developmen ducing a one-celled animal
he should make a name for capable of organization into
himself in the field.
what one might term a truly
Extra-Terrestrial Tours
living creature.
Eventually, he hopes to be-
a research physicist
No science fiction exercise,
the book covers, in consider come
able detail, actual plans for "ideally, in some field as fun-
trips to the moon, Mars Venus, damental and intriguing as the
Saturn, Jupiter and Mercury nature of gravity." Felix likes
The author also corrects what all space study because, "un-
he believes to be a falling in like other fields, it is free from
all too many books on astro- the influence of other people's
nautics. He stressed coloniza. long-established Ideas."
tion. "The final object should
be the carrying out of geophy Course for Parents
sical investigations not the
flag
mere planting of Dag permits At Settlement House
of
ting voyages
reasonable duration to this sys-
tem's most distant, worlds."
A course to teach parents
At 12 ville tudyng on a how to help their high school
young-
sters make decisions concern-
rowing from the library six to ing schooling, special training
eight technical books at a time. and careers has just begun at
"I read them while sitting the Henry Street Settlement.
through football games in the 265 Henry St. The six-session
back row of the bleachers." At program, sponsored by the
15, when he had occasion to settlement, together with B'nal
spend a holiday alone at school, Brith's Dickstein Chapter 910
he worked on a design for an and its Federation Vocational
anti-missile missile, the Mark Counseling Program, will be
40 Rigel.
geared to neighborhood par
But it was not until Felix ents of secondary school chil
was 16 that he settled down to dren.

↑ World Telegram Sun
10 May 1960.

[PAGE BREAK]

Rocket Plane Fails;
Inventor to Try Anew
Boro Philatelist Among Disappointed Sponsors
as Catapult Spouts Fire but Rises Only
Thirty Feet in Two Tex
Greenwood Lake, N. Y., Feb. 10 (
-Undaunted by two
failures, sponsors of an attempt to fly a rocket plane across
Greenwood Lake to Hewitt, N. J., went ahead today with plans
to try it again next Sunday,
A cargo of 6,137 pieces of
mail, furnished by stamp col-
lectors, was to have been
whisked through the air had
yesterday's experiment succeeded.
The mail will be kept in a vault
here, it was announced, to await the
next attempt.
The craft used is a 25-foot duralu-
min glider. It burns a fuel combi-
nation of oxygen, alcohol and ethyl
gasoline, through which nitrogen is
forced. A torch is applied to its tail,
which is upposed to send it hurtling
through the air as it is released
from a catapult.
Flames Quickly
Die
Willy Ley of Berlin, vice presi-
dent of the German Rocket Society.
applied the torch twice yesterday.
While Nathan Carver, New York
engineer, maneuvered the catapult
release cable. Frido Kessler, Brook-
lyn stamp collector and chief spon-
sor of the project, stood hopefully
nearby.
On the first attempt, flames
roared from the rocket's tail and
the glider quivered ion its cata-
pult, but it did not vault the two
and one-half miles across the lake
In one fell swoop. In fact, the
flames died out in ten seconds.
So they tried again. The flames
thundered, the catapult was re-
leased, the glider shot upward for
perhaps 30 feet, and then plunged

down into the snow, undamaged. Kessler said the frozen condition of the catapult cable prevented release of the machine before the power was exhausted. Justin L. Bacharach of New York, an official witness, explained that yesterday's heavy snowfall made the atmosphere so humid that the liquid oxygen in the rocket tank warmed up and froze, closing the pipes and preventing generation of sufficient power to send off the title craft at full speed. He estimated that speed at 500 miles an hour.

Try Again Next Sunday
Disappointed but by no means disheartened at yesterday's unsuccessful demonstration, Kessler said simply:

"We will fly the ship next Sunday."

T.N.Y.
Brooklyn Eagle

10 Feb 1936
le

[PAGE BREAK]

CITY MAIL DELIVERY
BY ROCKETS VISIONED
System Already in Use Between 2.
Austrian Villages, German Expert Says on Arrival Here.
rocke

Speedy transfer of mail among the boroughs of New York City by is discussed as a possibility
Willy Ley, German rocket expert of the German Interplanetary Assn, upon his arrival here said the Olympic.
today

1.
The scientist is the guest of G. Edward Rey, president of the American Rocket Society, 491 Westchester Ave, Westwood, N. Y., explained mail very had been accomplished by rocket between the villages of Shocke and Radegund in Austria. was and a half miles

apart and separated by a mountain.
With a higher fuel content, the
rockets easily might deliver mail
from Manhattan to Bronx, or
from Queens to Stat¹Island, he
said.

The use of rockets for launching
airplanes economically is feasible,
Mr. Ley said.

↑ World Telegra

21 Feb 935

NYNY

[PAGE BREAK]

NYNY. Post 11 Oct 1949

All Aboard-25 Years ()-for a Trip to the Moon

By WAMBLY BALD

In this age of fear and wonders, it is good sometimes
to dream of going to the moon.

It's not an idle dream, says an eminent rocket
scientist, German-born Willy Ley. He believes that within
25 years man may get to the moon, linger a while, and come
back to talk about it. Recent Army experiments at the
White Sands Proving Grounds in Mexico, according to
Ley, prove that earth-bound man is on the march to the
moon. And atomic power may open the final way.

"It can be done within our
time," Ley said. "The
moon would take about
And then, the last objective-he,
to the lands!"

hours Getting Back Again-
one way." He held a rocket. Maybe It Can Be Done
bazooka.

"It's all based on the
same principle as this It's no
longer a matter of invention; it's
a matter of time."

But how is the pilot going to
get back?
the

"A radar-beam might provide
now purely a matter of development for the return trip,"
"The technique of large rock- Ley answered. "In January, 1946,
ets, as you know, was worked the Signal Corps bounced a beam
off the moon."

After the
out during the war.

war was over the Army began Asked how the pilot could land
experimenting with V-2s capable at such a terrific speed, he gave
tured in Germany and substantial explanation that involved
tuted at the tips a ton of scienc- ship rockets fired in reverse, power.

tific instruments for a ton of war erful brakes and the earth's grav head.

ity. The ambitious vehicle would skid a few times on the fono-sphere before reaching the earth. Wouldn't such terrific speed give the pilot a headache?

"Early this year the Army fired a rocket to an altitude of 250 miles, which is far above the upper limit of the ionosphere. There's a real beginning. The big problem is one of velocity, not distance. If we can get a rocket "Speed per se has no influence on the human body,'

Closeup

October 11, 1949

po

ou

pi

m

NEW YORK POST HUME M

he an WILLY LEY, true believer in the conquest of solar space, fingering model bazooka,' and, swered. "We are traveling

to move faster than seven miles around the sun at the rate of al- at left artist Chesley Bonestell's conception of a huge rocket raring to go. Statt Photo by Gaston sper second it can go anywhere most 20 miles per second and we Already we have stepped up the don't even feel it."

-2 from one mile per second to one and a half."

First We'll Create

A Satellite in the Deep Blue

a relay rocket principle whose

He spoke of the "step system,"

mathematical laws are compre-

We'll Need Air Suits

When We Land on Luna

In answer to astronomers who

say there is no air on the moon,

Ley discussed specially con-

Conquest of Space" published by

and

During the war Ley was a di-

the Viking Press. Ley's previous rector of engineering with an air-books

"Rockets and Space Travel."

include "Rockets craft corporation in Atlanta, and

Ton a time he was consultant to

His latest book is a collabora- the. Office of Technical Services

tive effort with the artist, Ches

of Commerce. An-

color-

rich
illustrations
were
of the Dept
whole file of letters from people
anxious to volunteer. Of course
the trip would involve great risk.
It would not be a picnic."
Ley said a man on the moon
his naked eye, even if he were a
could easily see the earth with
structed air suits which would ley Bonestell, whose imaginative, other job he held was as science
give the pilot a chance to fool termed by Ley "the product of editor on the late newspaper, PM,
short-sighted person, and a short-
around there for a while.
a poetical mathematician with a
and there he encountered Olga,
sighted person wouldn't be se-
paint brush."
a former ballet dancer who was lected anyway. It gets very hot
doing a keep-fit column. The two and cold out there, with temper
Born in Berlin, the scientific were married one month akteratures ranging from above the
boiling point to about 150 de-
grees below zero. So life would
hensible to scientists. He talked
with an assurance that definitely "His supplies could include
would have gratified Johannes manufactured air reserves," Ley,
Kepler, the astronomer who es- said. "And it is conceivable to
tablished the laws of planetary seal up cave on the moon and
orbits.
fill it with manufactured air. In
that way scientists could prolong
their stay. This idea seems
plausible to Dr. R. S. Richardson,
the sun specialist of Mt. Wilson
Observatory who has described
in detall how he would build an
observatory on the moon, one
teen his complaint
"The immediate aim is not a
trip to the moon," he said. "It,
must all come by degrees, for it's
a matter of constant develop-
ment. First we want to create a
rocket that will take off, free it-
self of the earth's influence, and
author-lecturer was a founder of they first met, and they live
the pioneering German Rocket Montvale, N. J., with their two ot be very cozy on the moon.
Society in 1927. For years before
Hitler's rise to power he was co-
editor of the society's monthly
journal, Die Rakete (The Rocket)
and he arrived in New York in

1935. Recently he was elected
German Rocket Society in the
Ges. Zone of Occupation; and he
daughters.

Too Old, Maybe,

But Willing to Go

Willy Ley Is a stocky, vigorous
person, smokes cigars, swims,
and does a lot of cycling. He can
also play the piano. But his great
Man can meanwhile consider
the first objective, firing a great
rocket that will permanently en-
circle the earth.

Ley, who predicts this may be
accomplished within eight years,
sees no reason why under the
encircle the earth permanently that would give him unimpeded Honorary Member of the revived fervor
is the study of rock- circumstances we couldn't follow
as a satellite. Then we can fol- vision.
low its orbital course with our that the earth's atmosphere blurs,
radar and telescopes.

"The second step is to build
a pilotless rocket ship that will
his

et travel, and he is constantly
vision; but there would be no is a member of the American ing on the subject. Asked if he
reading, lecturing and correspond-
Ordnance Assn., the British Inter- would take a chance himself on
such problem on the moon."

the satellite course through the
ment of television instruments.
alleys of infinity with an arrange
That would give us a perma-

Dr. Richardson, who maintains planetary Society, and the Insti- a trip to the moon, he said, "I'm nent TV
show, never ceasing to
reach the moon, and after that an extensive correspondence with tute of the Aeronautical Sciences a
little too old (43) but I'd go in enthrall, and possibly even more
one with a pilot who can make Ley, read the proofs on the lat- of the American Assn. for the a minute if
they would take me.

the round trip without landing. ter's most recent book, ""The Advancement of Science.
wonderful than Milton Berle's

Down at White Sands there is a TV program on Tuesday nights.

[PAGE BREAK]

That's the Bronx Mail

German Proposes Postal Service by Rockets
for Borough to Borough Deliveries.

ov

"Duck into the cellar, the mail is coming," likely t
be a new warning cry in New York suburbs if Willy Lev
Olympic,

who reached New York today on the White Star liner
knows what he is talking about. Mr. Ley has
ut. Mr. Ley

Deen, experimenting in Germany since 1926 on the use of
rockets in propelling mechanical devices, and he is here
to discuss with G. Edward Pendray, president of the
American Rocket Society, whose guest he is to be at Crest-
wood, Westchester county, the feasibility of shooting mail
by rockets from borough to borough.

"Of course, the prospect that the
rocket will land

wore

at is about two out

it is aimed

a

said Mr. Ley,

hundred,"

that should

prove no obstacle in New York,

TN.Y.N.Y.Sun

21Fe61935

where every part of the city

is

con-

Mall has

been

tance

There

of

is

two towns,

venient to water.

carried by rockets between Schock-

el and Radegund in Austria, a dis-

two and a half miles.

a mountain between the

and the rockets, on at-

taining their set

up and released a

floated gently to earth with the

mail."

altitude, opened

parachute which

"But what became.

et?" asked

the rock-

a spellbound listener.

Miniature Motor Next.

"Oh, the rocket," aald Mr. Ley.

"We have been working on a the-

bry that liquid fuel, feeding a mini-

ature motor, is a more effective

propulsive agent than

which was
ments."
gunpowder,
used in the experi-
"You mean to say," asked the
listener, that you launched these
rockets like bombs with no idea
where they were going to land?
Ach,"
said the inventor, "we
knew
were
down
Fontewhere.
goes up zaust
they
coming
What
cothe dowit. Is it not 807
"That's swell," said the listener.
"If we adopt your method of de-
livering mall we'll have to look up
to see that we are not going to be
beaded by a United States melt
rocket, and at the same time look
ahead of and behind us for auto-
mobiles, and keep our eyes on the
ground to avoid being blown up by
exploding manhole covers."
Passengers Perhaps.
"But that is not all," said Herr
Ley, who doesn't understand Eng-
lish very well. "Experiments with
human
passengers are being
worked upon in Russia. The pre-
liminary steps are to study the
effects upon the human body of
being carried through the air at a
speed only slightly less than that
of a cannon shot. The principle of
the parachute would work out with
a human passenger in the same
manner as with a mall rocket."
"And after the human passenger
balls out from a rocket going as
fast as a cannon ball," said the still
spellbound listener the rocket will
still keep on going."
"It would be quite possible to
send a rocket to the moon," said
Willy Ley, "If we could only devise
a rocket which would carry thirty

times its own weight in fuel and can discover a hard metal of great lightness in weight."

Other Passengers.

Other passengers on the Olympic were Michael E. Balcolm, production head of the Gaumont British studios, who is en route to Hollywood to discuss a plan for the exchange of British stars for American players; M. L. Fiske, third vice-president of First Division motion pictures, returning from a stay of three months in Europe, who sold her Gracie Fields, the English star, as signed a contract with Associated Pictures to make four films in 1936 for which she will be paid at the rate of \$15 a minute, or about \$375,000 a year;

Dame Rachel Rowdy, British peace worker, and Major L. Stuart MacPhail, president of Sparklets Corporation of New York, who thinks the depression is ended,

[PAGE BREAK]

TV Camera
May Be Sent

Along Soon
eye of the

Dr. Willy Ley
nations best known authorities on interplanetary travel. His book, "Rocket Missiles and Space Travel," is considered the standard work on the subject. He was born in Germany and was one of the founders of the German society for space travel. He has been a United States citizen for more than 10 years. In the following dispatch, Dr. Ley analyzes the significance of the Washington announcement on plans for a satellite.

By Dr. WILLY LEY,
As Told to United Press

HIGHLAND N. J., Jul 30

The decision to launch the first artificial unmanned satellite opens the age of space travel to man

The small satellite announced yesterday will be the first step. into space and will be followed by more just as the first airplane led to more and bigger airplanes.

The first man-made earth satellite for which the components already exist will be an awkward, fledgling flight.

Better Versions Coming

But it will demonstrate man's power to snap the gravitational shackles which have kept in and his workers earthbound until now. It will on that the no-trespassing signs are coming down on the planets. The first satellite will be followed by improved versions as the science develops.

Scientists have prodded each other the

government to get going on project to launch small, unmanned space ships" to explore the vast unknown which exists at the top of earth's atmosphere.

The second satellite will no doubt be bigger more elaborate and longer-lasting. The third or fourth may well carry a television camera to show us what the planet earth looks, like when seen from space.

Manned Stations Possible.

By that time a man-carrying rocket ship will be launched into an orbit around the earth and after that engineers will begin to plan, manned space stations.

The profoundly significant thing about the U. S. announcement is the realization that the means are at hand to break the

space barrier.

Up to now no object launched by man has managed to break or balance the pull of gravity.

All of the experimental rockets launched at White Sands, N. Mex.-including one two-stage device that soared to an altitude of 250 miles-have fallen back to earth.

But scientists of many countries agree that the propellants (and, heat resistant materials are now at hand to pierce the atmosphere and hang at least a small "moon in the sky for a matter of days or weeks) possibly, later on, for years.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) echoed the thought of many space travel enthusiasts when he said, "It will probably lead to their scientific knowledge and possibly to interplanetary communication

World Telegram Sun

30 July 1955

and transportation."

The White House announcement said the elite will clarify "the difficulties that would have to be overcome when man goes beyond the earth's atmosphere in his travels."

Rocket experts have known since 1925 that an artificial satellite was a technological possibility but needed the development of large liquid fuel rockets to become reality. In principle, the problem is not very difficult. If a rocket, or missile, is moving outside the earth's atmosphere with the velocity of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles per second, about three times as fast as the fastest missile has accomplished so far, it will not return to the ground.

It is by no means outside the earth's gravity but the speed of the missile and the gravitational pull of the earth

will balance each other. The curve described by the missile and the surface of the earth will form two concentric circles.

the

a small amount

Only if the missile is placed at a height where there is still of air resistance it loses both

speed and altitude. In other

words its orbit will not be a closed circle but a tight spiral and when it reaches sufficiently dense layers of the atmosphere it will burn up like a falling star.

Would Telegram

Sun, N.Y.N.Y.

To put a missile into such an orbit will need what rocket engineers call a three-stage rocket, which means a rocket consisting of three sections all independently powered. As the fuel supply of the first stage becomes exhausted the second stage will take over, leaving the burned out first stage behind. A minute or so later the same performance will be repeated by a third stage which will leave the second stage behind. Only the third stage will reach space. The first two will fall.

9.561x1

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Space Seminars

Offered at LIU

Ley, Pickering

Named to Staff

"Man In Space" programs will be offered this fall at the Brooklyn center of Long Island University by two outstanding authorities in the field.

Willy Leya pioneer in the

development of rocket technology and space exploration." and James S. Pickering, assistant astronomer at the Hayden Planetarium, have joined the faculty as visiting professors for the fall semester.

They will jointly conduct a seminar in "Man and Space," which will be part of the Brooklyn center's "distinguished seminar" program. Other distinguished seminar professors for the fall semester are De Haze M. Kallen, the philosopher and historian) and former dean of the New School for Social Research, who will coct a seminar in Free Soc

"Problems Freedom in the Socband Joseph Papp, four and producen of the New York Shakespeare Festival, we seminar will be on "nespeare in a Changing ed."

The distrished seminar program was introduced by provost William M. Birenbaum last year "to give students an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the ideas and personalities of outstanding men of achievement, who live and work in the city."

1 World Tel
gram
Sun, N.Y.N.Y
Sept 1-1965

[PAGE BREAK]

to aqunu pat prom, to
Soviet Says
Moon's Rocket
Is 2d Satellite
By DANIEL F. GILMORE,
United Press Staff Writer..
LONDON, Oct. 7.-Radio
Moscow announced today
that part of the missile
which launched / Russia's

satellite is also encircling the earth in a moon-like orbit of its own.

The last stage of the rocket apparently was, caught in space and became a second satellite.

"It is not only the satellite which is being watched," Radio Moscow said "but also the rocket that carried it into the orbit.

"This rocket is also encircling the earth at approximately the same altitude as the satellite.

680 Miles Apart..

"But it is separated from it by some 100 kilometers (680 miles). This distance will alter in the future."

This announcement was the latest in Russia's stepped-up scientific and propaganda battle with West. Shortly before, it noted it had exploded a new gen warhead on Sunday. It came only a few days behind Moscow's achievement of launching the first earth satellite into outer space. Tracking the shell, as well as the satellite would provide highly important information on the character space, No Sue

Moscow's disclosure was not a surprise scientists.

Theoretically anything fired outside the earth's atmosphere and gravitational field at sufficient speed would become a Continued on Page Two.

nam

↑ World Telegra

Sun, N.Y.

701957

LATFORMS IN SKY

NOW SEEN FEASIBLE

Rocket Experts Are Told to Expect Devices Suspended In the Earth's Orbit.

ROTATING AS SATELLITES

Advice to Space Travelers Is

to Use Bumpers to Avoid
Damage From Meteors
Buck Rogers and Captain Video
would have felt right at home yesterday with a group of fascinated scientists who listened to speculations on the future of interplanetary travel. They heard that
and that the

next likely step upward would be
shooting out a rocket to be suspended in the earth's orbit, rotating with it as a satellite.

Dr. Willy Ley, author and
rocket authority, discussing the
two-stage rocket that ascended
250 miles two years ago from New
Sands, N. M., declared that such
a rocket might be practical anywhere from 350 to 22,300 miles
above the earth. Present plans call
for it to be unmanned.

The theory, which he declared
"possible in present-day engineering," was explained at the
first annual Symposium on Space
Travel at the Hayden Planetarium.
It was attended by 800 authorities
in astronomy, aviation, engineering,
medicine, geophysics, electronics
and international law.

"The rocket, it has reached
its orbit and has the proper velocity
for that, will no longer
require any
expenditure," Mr.

It has been considered
a piece of our planet)
to a self-scient member of the
solar system, more precisely one
of the satellites.'

Ley said,
derived from

Advantages of Orbit Locals.
Although he said that the next
step in, space might even be the
sending of an unmanned rocket to
crash on the moon, Mr. Ley preferred the space platform idea.
Among its advantages he mentioned aid to navigation, visually
at time and all the time as a
radar fix.

If such a station could be
manned he said, it would be in-
valuable as a research laboratory
where a good vacuum was needed.
It could also serve as a fuel supply
TN.Y.NY Times
13 Oct 1951

[PAGE BREAK]

8 of 100
ady to be a pa
T
II ■ 7, 1957
we were are
Ports Sputnik's Rocket
se has 2nd Satellite
Connmaet rygm Page One moon might take three daysjold Macmillan called for the
to a week. But, first, the So-fullest possible scientific inves
satellite, regardless of shape or viets want to know more about tigation of the Russian satellite.
the dangers of cosmic radiation Britain does not have such a
design.
as American scientists in Bar-pect to learn this from satel- touch with the United States,
Today's announcement came and small meteorites. They ex- program, but has been in close
celona reported Soviet scien. lites containing instruments. and Mr. Macmillan may press
tists far along in studies of a Very Important' Papers.
space ship that can visit the
moon and return. The Russians
Another Soviet scientist said
for
closer British participation
the
program.
North Atlantic Treaty Organ
was
being
prepared
cern
when
they
left
The
value
delega-called
of
the
at the huge propaganda
satellite-that
reported Soviet armed forces a satellite to detect cosmic ization leaders expressed con-
volunteers already were under radiation
going space travel tests.
Attending Congress.
Moscow.

scientist indicated his

so-

"neutral" countries might

The scientists are attending to the question would read a number of be frightened into turning to the eight International Astronautical Union "very important" papers forwarded the Soviets.

Congress

in

nautical

Barcelona

ing

the

current

Congress

In Moscow, geophysicist

The American scientists in

Barcelona said the Russians'

open belief.

Paul Hansen Denmark's de-

ability to launch their satellites Yevgeni Fedorov, in charge of defense minister, said it was "with no failures" meant lights Russia's upper atmosphere re premature to talk about a "dis-

sear

program, said the

to the moon could come in two Soviets were working on the

years or sooner.

Big Development Ho

Moscow newspapers hinted

balance" in

location of military

problem of the return of future the world as a result of the sa-

satellites to earth with all their tellite,

apparatus. Such a satellite

General

belief in Europe was

that some more startling demight prove of immense will that the United States would

development than the satellite]

was in the works and told read

ers

to watch for "something its

special" on Nov. 7, 40th anni-

tary value.

now throw more resources and

The satellite itself continued manpower into the missiles

unchecked orbit around the race.

versary of the Bolshevik revolution and was reported sighted In New York, rocket expert

in a number of places-Alaska, Willy Ley said the U.S. could

Australia, Estonia and Russia have launched a satellite a year

itself. It has now traveled more ago if America had engaged in

than twice the distance from a "crash program." In Wash-

the earth to the moon.

ington, the magazine Aviation

Week said the U.S. missile pro-

tion in 1917.

newspaper, Izvestia, and sev

[The Soviet government
eral leading scientists in Mos
cow, announcing the next tar
gets in the satellite gram,
said that in time-the Rian Bok
would be sent up which can
didn't say when a satte
Seen in Australia.

Australian astronomer Mark gram was lagging from a
reported that thousands of shortage of funds resulting
residents of Canberra saw the from a lack of high official in-
brought back to earth intacrificial satellite with the terest.
and would not burn up when Red eye today. Mr. Bok said
re-entered denser atmosphere, heining object was observed
as
the
Sputnik will.

And
then, the statements added, the
Russians will dispatch a satel
Ute that will go around the
moon before returning to the
said.]

for three minutes as it passed
thousands of per-
overhead

Addition
sons in the Australian state of
Victoria were reported to have
seen the satellite at 5:47 a.m.
earth, the Associated Press EDT today. It was described
The American scientists said

Big Blow Dies Out

Along East Coast

By the United Press,

as a pinpoint of light visible WASHINGTON, Oct. 7-A

for periods ranging from 25 near-hurricane storm sputtered

they had learned the Russians seconds to a minute and a half out today after hammering the

Five persons in Stockholm middle of the east coast with

the orbit a space vehicle would said they saw the satellite as strong winds, high tides and

had completed computations of

have to follow to land on the it crossed Swedish territory

moon or circle it and return to this morning.

earth.

Electronic Brains.

Path Announced.

John

torrential rain.

warnings

Storm

were

low-

ered along the coast as the

storm slowed to 15 miles an
In this connection, Dr.
hour over Maryland and Penn
The Russians are working P. Hagen, chief of the United sylvania.
with electronic brains on a States satellite Project Van-
At its height yesterday the
more refined calculation for a guard said better tracking fa- blow whipped into the Norfolk,
trajectory which would circle cilities in the United States Va., area, banging two ships
the moon and re-enter the might enable America to an-together and forcing a coastal
earth's atmosphere obliquely nounce the exact course of the ferry to ride out heavy seas for
When this is perfected, the way sphere before the Soviets.
several hours with 12
will be clear to sending space-
However, Radio Moscow an-aboard.
men 250,000 miles to the blind nounced today the path of the
side of the moon, which we satellite during today and to-broad stretch of the Atlantic
morrow.
never see, with a reasonable
chance they will be able to re York
turn safely.
The American scientists
quoted a Russian delegate as
night.
and
persons
Heavy rains fell along a
It passed over New seaboard from the Carolinas to
Washington last New York. In Virginia, water
rose to a foot in depth along]
The first confirmed sighting ome downtown Norfolk streets,
came from Alaska, where Dr. but little damage was reported.
saying the study of space Gordon Little reported he A fire during the storm caused
travel effects on humans al-
ready was far advanced in the watched the "surprisingly about \$100,000 damage, burning
Soviet Union. They said the bright" satellite at dawn yes- four homes, but no one was
volunteers
terday.
were undergoing
tests simulating the conditions Military potentialities of the
they might meet in a round satellite and future space pro
trip to the moon. The tests jectiles caused grave concer
were devised from the study in some Western millitary cir
of animals sent up in rockets. cles.
Sentists sald a trip to the'
British Prime Minister Har
↑ World Telegram Sun, Nit. Nit.
7 Oct 1957
hurt.

[PAGE BREAK]

Space Ships
To Hang

Like a Moon

By ALLAN KELLER,
Staff Writer.

Like the atom bomb, which
seemed simple after theoretical
scientists had put one together,
a spaceship or artificial satellite
shouldn't be too difficult to build in theory.
All that would have to be
done, say the scientists, is to
build a ship with a power plant
powerful enough to drive it
through the atmosphere that
lies like a thick molten
ground the earth and beyond the most
potent drag of the earth's
gravity

Then the space ship could
shut off its motors and stay
in the sky as if anchored with
invisible cables

Rumored For Years.

Rumors of an artificial satellite
have been knocking around
Washington for several years.
In 1949 the Curtiss Wright
Corp. found it had backed up!
against a buzz saw for printing
a chart showing the altitudes
and speed a space ship would
require.

it

On Feb. 16, of that
was reported that top-secret re-
search was going over a
10,000-mile-an-hour spaceship
that might one day give us
command of the upper air and
world domination.

At that time it was said that
study was going forward with
rocket tests to power the
spaceship's projection into
outer space. Once beyond the
various layers of atmosphere
blanketing the earth, it was
theorized, the ship would hang
at any desired distance like a
small moon in its constant
orbit, held by the earth's pull.
Dr. Ley convinced.

Dr. Willy Ley the great German scientist who feathered the V-1 and V-2 rockets which Hitler used in his bid for world
Continued Page Two.

"Phorld Telegram.

Sun, N.Y.N.Y.

29 July 1955

o s

to

by a pass

Continued From Page One
conquest, is convinced space ships are feasible.

Dr. Ley said such an inter-planetary body could operate easily at any distance between 350 and 22,300 miles of the surface of the earth.

"A rocket, once it has reached its desired orbit and has the proper velocity for orbit," said Dr. Ley, can off its motors and will need no further fuel expenditure

Any such ship, it was pointed out could be invaluable as a arch, laboratory, astronomical observatory, navigation and a point

o Weather Worries.

At the suggested distance above the earth the ship would not have to worry about the weather. It would be above storms. Perhaps its worst enemies would be meteors and showers of meteorites. Even here, it was said, an outer skin of aluminum or "meteor bumper" should break the impact of all but the largest of stray celestial bodies.

The government scientists already know more about space ships than the aymen dreams possible.

Several years ago a two-stage rocket was set up from the proving grounds at White Sands, N. Mex Not too much has been revealed about what

was discovered by this flight or
what the many instruments the
rocket head carried recorded.
But it is known that it went
250 miles into the sky--almost
exactly the altitude mentioned
in today's announcement as the
planned orbital position of the
projected satellites.
World TelegramSun
2.9 July 1955

[PAGE BREAK]

Strange Flash Baffles
Space-Travel Wizards
By WILLIAM H. RUDY,
Staff Writer.

Interspace industry has progressed
in the last few years.

It may not happen in your life-

Zeroed in by a cloud of diabolic. time, but it is a fact that repu-
parabolic curves, some 200 gerphy-table scientists today, Oct. 12,
sicists, onorners, Army and 1961, were discussing seriously the
Navy an officers, engir ers interplanetary rights of nations.
and Intrebirdmen took part How far up does national sov-1
today in the rst symposium onereignty extend? Should the moon
space travel. The symposium will and Mars be staked out for squat-
be an annuair at the Hayters like the Oklahoma Territory?
den Planetarium

Mr. Ley who sometimes gives
fitting the impression he is ready to take
not only of off tomorrow, was optimistic, but
he conquest there was some talk of difficul-
I the progress made
of space, but of the blems of itles. The ticket booths are not
f the coming flights to moon being built

On Coiunibus
enough, they heard
Heinz Haber, a scientist who
and Mars. They also gzed fat a
strange object which they could once buil pockets for Hitler and
who now swith the Department
not identify.

Something Goes Wrong. of Space Medicine, United States
An incident heartening to the Air Forc School of Aviation
less adventurous occurred at the
start of the speech by Dr. Fred L
Whipple, of the Harvard Univer
sity astronomy department.

Mr. Whipple called for a slide
to be flashed on the planetarum
id dome and a weird figure appeared!

"I don't know what that is,"
said Mr. Whipple. guess they
d got the wrong side.
Takeoff In Delayed.
There was no sense of urgenc
The space ship was not taking off
today, or tomorrow. Willie Ley
symposlum master of ceremonies,
in answer to a question said the
interplanetary platform satellite
might go up in as few as five
years, but he didn't say anyone
would be on it. There were other
references to 100 and 150 years.
The fact that the Hayden
Planetarium, that good, gray ap->
pendage to the ancient American
Museum of Natural History, was
the scene of such a symposium
was the measure of how far the
(Continued on Page Two
World TelegramSun
N.Y.N.Y.

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16.E

From Page Une.

Medicine, Randolph FieId, Tex.,
brought out some of the diffi-
culties.

Interspace scientists talk glibly
about weightlessness, a sort of
suspended animation, in which
Earth residents will travel some
day to Saturn.

Interplanetary Law.

ome disad-
mal human.

Herr Haber said that weight-
lessness could ha

vantages to the

He might raise
scratch his chin,

fect, and due

hand to

aid in ef-

some odd re-

on his

action of the univer

mechano-reactors, hit self in
the eye.

A good deal of the discussion

was in the realm of never-never
land. None more so than the of
Oscar Schachter of the legal
department of the United Nations.
Mr. Schachter, who will go down in
history as the first barrister to
move in on the problem of juris-
diction over Uranus, discussed
Interplanetary rights but didn't
seem worried about their im-
mediacy. He said the U.N. had ter-
restrial problems to settle first.
7 World Telegram Sun
NY NY
12 Oct 1951

[PAGE BREAK]

Geopotential to ships setting out on In-
terplanetary journeys
"As an astronomical observa-
tory, declared, "it would be
far superior to any on earth since)
bad weather absolutely cannot get
in the way. But it would also be
an earth-watching station. It
could keep track of icebergs and
hurricanes."
Although, with the other speak-
ers, Mr. Schachter was reluctant to pre-
dict exactly when space travel
would be feasible, he had an an-
swer to question as to whether
a space platform could be used as
a military base.
"It would not be a serious mili-
tary threat for at least five years,"
he said, Beyond that, I cannot
commit myself."
Robert P. Haviland, project en-
gineer for the White Sands test,
was to have given a paper on the
platform's possibilities as a tele-
vision relay station. His employ-
er, the General Electric Company,
forbade him on Thursday to read
it because "some of the conclu-
sions were found to be contro-
versial."
A spokesman for the company
said yesterday that the paper had
been passed by the Pentagon and
denied that any security regula-

tions were involved. He held that the company's TV engineers "objected because they thought it too) blue-sky and speculative at present."

Guidance For the Navigators
Fred L. Whipple chairman of the Harvard University Department of Astronomy, gave this advice to future space travelers: avoid the orbits of comets; avoid the plane of the earth's orbit as much as possible, particularly between Mars and Jupiter in the asteroid belt: use a "bumper to prevent meteors from penetrating the ship's aluminum skin.

"Most penetration," he said, "would be eliminated by a 'meteor bumper,' a second skin of small thickness & short distance outside the true skin of the ship. Meteorites would 'explode' on that 'bumper' and lose most of their power of penetration."

"Space-sickness" was suggested] by Dr. Heinz Haber of the Air Force's department of space medicine at Randolph Field, Tex. He said there was no difference between supplying oxygen to space pilots and airplane pilots because "the weightless condition to which a space pilot would be subjected most of the time is not going to influence breathing or circulation noticeably-it is the nervous system that needs watching."

In a talk on "Legal Aspects of Space Travel," Oscar Schachter, deputy director of the United Nations Legal Department, said it would have to be determined some day how far upward national sovereignty extended. He remarked that the United Nations "has enough problems in its hands right now" to be concerned with inter-janetary ones.

World Telegra

Telegram)

Sun, N.X.N.N.

3may 19583

[PAGE BREAK]

Loty Contenus New

unguara Satellite

Could Have Been Built 50 Years Ago

Special to New York Times.

SANDS POINT, L. I., ril 21, motors and centrifugal pumps,"

-Lack of theory wa the only Mr. Ley explained

reason why the new Vanguard "The theory stared growing, satellite could not have been up on both sides during World built as early as 1900, according War I," he continued.

"Most of

until

to Willy Ley rocket expert. the development work was done

The vanguard is a high-alti-in Germany after that

tude research rocket designed World War II started.'

to soar into space and give the Mr. Ley said that a major

earth its first man de moon problem now facing development

States Navy and is

It is a project of the United of two-miles-a-second fight and

to be missiles with a 5,000-mle range

launched from the Air Force was re-entry into the earth's

Missile Test Center, Cocoa, Fla. heavier atmosphere, the area in'

Geophysical Year 1957-58.

as part of the International which the tiny "moon" will burn

out like a meteorite.

Mr. Ley has told a group of The re-entry problem, how-

research engineers and scien-ever, is expected to be solved in

tists here that the Vanguard the forthcoming geophysical year

will speed the day intercon-and in subsequent satellite

tinental rocket paasenger serv-"shots," he said.

The He spoke before fifty Naval Mr. Ley was pioneer in

Réserve offices, mostly special-rocket development in Germany.

ists, at the Nvy Special Devices He left for an, extended vaca-

two-week

Center. The had gathered for a tlon" in 1935 After Hitler came

yesterday,

eminar that ended to power, and never returned.

Mr. Le told the reservists

According to Mr. Ley, all of that long range ballistics actually

the materials and mechanisms was applied astronomy, adding

needed by engineers to build the that a shot fired for a distance

Vanguard were known and in thirty miles created a tem-

use by 1900, but there was pporary satellite.

theory that said it could be

done.

During a lengthy question and

answer period at the end of his

"Sheet steel and angle iron address, Mr. Ley was asked

were in use as structural ma- about flying saucers from other

terial, there were meteorological planets.

instruments that could have "I am convinced that nothing

been very revealing if carried is being suppressed by the Air
aloft, guiding would have been Force except the names and ad-
no complication for a mere ver-dresses of the multitudes re-
was known,

tical shot and liquid oxygen fuel porting the saucers." he de-
8.9 was rocket clared.

Ley Contends New Vanguard Satellite

N.Y.N.Y. Times 22 April 1956

[PAGE BREAK]

Russian Moon

Rocket Forecast

U.S. Astronomer

Calls Launching

Entirely Possible

By the United Press.

B

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov.

4.-A top astronomer said to-1

day it is entirely possible"

the Russians already have

launched a

rocket to the

moon,

Dr. Fred L. Whipple, direc

tor of the Smithsonian Astro-

physical Laboratory, said it

would take a rocket about

five days to reach the moon.

He said he Russians may

have launched the moon

rocket Saturday.

Dr. Whipple said the rocket

could have been equipped with

a nuclear warhead that would

explode when it hit the moon.

Difficult to Observe.

He said it "would be impos-

sible to see the rocket on the

way to the moon unless we

know exactly where it was

launched

He said a telescope were

pointed in right direction

at the right time, the rocket

might le. ve trail on the

scope.

Dr. Whipple bead of Har-

vard University astronomy

department, said firing a mis

sile to the moon would require

a "diffrent type of rocketry."

But he added he believed the Russians could do
An observatory spokesman later said Dr. Whipple "does not actually believe" the Russians kicked off a moon rocket. The spokesman said Dr. Whipple does think it is "possible."
Dr. Whipple was commenting.
Continue on Page Two.
field, the Associated Press reported.]

Rocket authority Willy Ley agreed there was nothing to prevent the Russians from sending an unmanned rocket to the moon. But, he did, the race to get a man there is still wide open.

Mr. Ley said the United States was at least a year behind the Russians in satellite development.

↑ World Telegram

Sun, N.Y.N.Y.

4 NOV 1957

not be said
the point is Bujuu
as usual

E

Continued 2011 Update

ing

on an astronaut's statement that he thought the Russians may already have reached the moon, with a satellite. Dr. Whipple indicated it might have been done in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

He said he did not think the fact that the Russians managed to put two satellites in roughly similar orbits necessarily indicated great firing accuracy.

He said the Russians may have fixed Sputnik II's minimum altitude 40 miles lower than the first satellite deliberately in order to get the dog

own easier."

Dr. Whipple said today the new satellite will not be visible in the United States "for month." He said its passes over the U.S. would be at times either it couldn't be seen because of daylight, or at dawn when it would be too low and too far west of the earth's shadow zone.

But Dr. Whipple said it may be visible in Canada and the northern latitudes in the morning and in Australia and southern latitudes at night.

Dr. John Rinehart, associate director of the Smithsonian Laboratory, commented: "No matter what we do now, the Russians will catch up to the moon." He said he "wouldn't be surprised" if the Soviets (sent a rocket to the moon "within a week."

[Dr. Eduard Teller, physicist of California nuclear 'scientist often called the "father of the H-bomb," said It was even more evident now that Russia was ahead of the United States the satellite field, the Associated Press reported.]

Rocket authority Willy Ley agreed there was nothing to prevent the Russians from sending an unmanned rocket to the moon. But, he said, the race to get a man there is still wide open.

Mr. Ley said the United States was at least a year behind the Russians in satellite development.

↑ World Telegram

and

Sun, N.Y.N.Y.

4 NOV 1957

[PAGE BREAK]

Sterling North

Reviews the Books

"Buy when the market is slack, ware of & ruddy-complexioned and sell when it is brisk....

"If you are unable to increase your income, reduce your expenditure.

"Avoid buying gram in the expectation of profit; the grain dealer is always branded as disreputable...

"For your part, resist falling in love and guard against becoming a lover, for lover's life is beset

Chesterfield
with unhappi-
man."

Of current application, however, is his chapter on prosody. We wish that all poets would heed the wise Prince who advised his son to make his verses, comprehensible.

"because poetry is composed for the benefit of the general public and not for oneself alone."

Ah, Prince, you should be with us at this hour. You have the sort of common sense most of our critics lack

ness... (but). Sometimes two books arrive in

Of 1082 A D. Whenever the same mail that virtually can-

it is that you cel each other out. Frank Schoon-

retire to sleep, refrain from going maker's Dictionary of Wines

alone... the dead must of neces (Hastings House) confirms the as-
sertion of the Psalmist David that
sity sleep alone...

"A wife to be good, should be "Wine maketh glad the heart of chaste and of sound faith, apable man." And before you know it, of household management and you are posing as a minor expert fond of her husband, modest and on vintages and vineyards. But God-fearing, brief-tongued, spar-not if you are also reading for ing and economical of materials. Review Hope and Help for the affectionate, Alcoholic by Dr. Harold W. Lovell

... Yet if a woma

handsome and behaved, do (Doubleday), who points out not submit yourself to her among other things the falsity of the assumption that alcoholics' control."

Ibn Iskan-ink only "hard liquor." Incl-

his fa-ntally, the good doctor claims.

hat alcoholics are terrible liars,

Trans-

ut on the other hand alcoholism

Beuben

So wrote Kai Ka

dar, Prince of Gurga

vorite son in the year e

lated from the Persian

pushed

Levy, these frequently ads the enemy of baldness. Put

bluntly, do you want to keep your

monitions are now

under the title A Mirrororeputation for veracity, or do you

vant to keep your hair?

Princes (Dutton). No father

even Lord Chesterfield, has wln any case what use are good

ten more delightfully, shrewdly or

lovingly in his attempt to guide

a son against pitfalls.

Some of the advice, however

seems a bit dated:

"A mark of the slave suited for

employment in the women's

spartments is that he should be

and sour-visaged

dark-skinned

and have withered limbs, scanty

hair, a shrill voice, thick lips, a

flat nose, stubby fingers, a bowed

be

figure and a thin neck.

and a thin neck... be

↑ World Telegr

29 June.

ram Sun

une.1951

intentions? You give up smoking!

You go for three weeks without

your evening cocktail! And then

you pick up Willy Lev new book

entitled Rockets, Missiles, and

Space Travel (Viking) and learn

that there is a real competition

Lafoot between America and Russia

to set up the first permanent mill-

tary staff headquarters on the

moon, launch an earth-circling

"orbital rocket," and prepare two-

stage military rockets "which

within a decade will dominate

warfare."

Figure it out for yourself. Will

two ounces of alcohol and a pack

of cigarettes a day get you before

an atomic warhead does? And

who is inebriated, the man who takes a glass of beer, or the military planners?

Perhaps we should turn back to the Prince of Guran for advice on drinking. Nearly nine hundred years ago he told his son: "On all occasions rise from your wine while you still have room for two glasses more." A very sensible fellow the Old Prince.

[PAGE BREAK]

FLYING SAUCERS.

By Donald H. Menzel. 819 pp. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

[AD] \$4.75,

C

Reviewed by

WILLY LEY

CONTRARY to popular belief the saucers" did not begin to fly in 1947 when Kenneth Arnold, business man and private pilot of Boise, Idaho, saw nine weird shiny disks fly in formation around the slopes of Mt. Rainier. There had been a rather similar case of general saucer excitement -not the called by that name in 1897. Fifteen years before that, in 1882, several professional astronomers had observed a mile-long "sauser" pass over northern Europe. From still earlier centuries there are old woodcuts, one dated 1697, showing first-class fancy flaming saucers. Pliny's "Natural History" has grand old collection of fact and fancy of the first century, contains definite traces of what would now be called saucers. And Professor Menzel makes a good case for including "Ezekiel's wheels" of the Bible in the collection. Personal adventures and carefully draws the conclusion that the saucers most probably are not of interplanetary origin.

This listing indicates that the explanation most strongly favored-let us not assume that it was for reasons of sales appeal only-was that of interplanetary visitors. It tied in nicely with a well-established science fiction tradition; humanity had exploded its first atomic bombs and occasional rockets had risen beyond the atmosphere: that was the time for the interplanetary or interstellar watchers to investigate the new civilization which would not stay planet-bound much longer. But even for those who had never heard of science fiction the idea of visitors from space was both appalling and appealing. Two other ideas which were floating around for a while, namely that the "saucers" were either secret weapons of our own Armed Forces or Russian spying devices, did not show much durability. And small wonder; what is the chance, in appeal to the imagination, of a mechanical spy capable of making an 8,000-mile round trip when from

ars mistakes. The observers saw something they did not know or recognize, but that does not mean that the objects they saw are unknown. These mistakes run the whole gamut of devices Man put into the air; meteorological balloons, so-called "Skyhook" research balloons, radar targets, perhaps some missiles and jets and even a few airliners seen in unusual attitudes under unusual lighting conditions. Also a number of natural phenomena like meteors, especially the large kind called fireballs, and possibly a lensular cloud or two." They are well known to every meteorologist but quite surprising to somebody who becomes aware of their existence for the first time. What Mr. Menzel calls the "true" flying saucers (meaning

those that are not mistakes) are explained by him as atmospheric phenomena. Optical illusions, if you will. Even the "true" saucers" are still of the Terent types: there are reflections from layers of ice crystals floating in the air, there are mirages used by "inversion layers" which are layers of warmer air sandwiched in between cold layers. It is possible that there are

Dr. Menzel's book is, of course, confronted by a ship from deep some such atmospheric effects Pottery puzzle. It was Adella, mile tip? To the APR.3-1063me round than 80. which have not been named yet

four others of varying appeal and value (and veracity). The first, in chronological order of appearance, Donald Keyhoe's "The Flying Saucers Are Real" might be a candid honest journalistic effort to piece together rumors and contradictory reports and to pierce the prevailing official secrecy. The conclusion reached was that the saucers were alien spaceships and that the government, specifically the Air Force, was aware of that fact but wanted to prepare the public slowly for the big surprise. The second, Frank Scully's "Behind the Flying Saucers, raucous in tone and hopelessly unreliable in even the simplest scientific detail, were from Venus, manned by little green men 24 or maybe 28 inches and require further study. As Mr.

Mr. Donald, H. Menzel is by no means a scientist, I am means opposed to space travel- not bothered I cannot give a personal opinion, that is. On the contrary, complete ironclad explanation for in many places of the book he every phenomenon I meet. Unravels makes it quite clear that he considering the puzzle of science is my side humanity on the verge of business-as we as my pleasure." conquering space. But he cannot But the book does go a long way swallow the arguments in favor of toward unraveling the twentieth-century mystery of the "saucers" gaping holes in the log to arrive few assumptions serve to bridge which is not even a twentieth-century mystery While a fine.

at a foregone and by no means source of reference book, it is not knows that the hypothesis of inter-compelling conclusion, fact, he precisely a plens of literature. fombr

planetary origin is not, as has been claimed, the simplest explanation. on the contrary, it is unusually complicated once you start examining detail. One, might go so far as to say that the saucers still if a genuine spaceship from somewhere

- was obviously. written in a hurry.

It might also be noted that the Brocken is not a mountain in the Swiss Alps but the highest mountain of northern Germany, being the tallest peak of the Harz Mountains. The book in short, the first step in the direction of scientific evaluation. It is not yet the posed. The third, by Gerard Heard which might just as well be fiction, advanced the idea that the saucers are from Mars, "manned" by super-insects related to our honey bees. The fourth, by two enthusiastic saucer hunters, Palmer and Arnold, mostly relates their performance.

Now what are the saucers?"

"definitive" book, that will perhaps be written ten years from now.

"flying Perhaps by Mr. Menel himself.

Discounting a number of obvious pranks and hoaxes, about 80 per cent of the total number of observations can simply be classified as
HERALD TRIBUNE BOOK REVIEW-APRIL 5, 1953

Willy Ley, a well-known science writer, is the author of "Rockets, Missiles, and Space Travel" and "The Lungfish, the Dodo, and the Unicorn."

[PAGE BREAK]

LIK

Man's long-time dream of rockets to the moon has crouched behind many an excuse, such as the determination of life, or lack of it, up there, such as the scientific itch to peep into the transoms of those spheres which whirl about us, in the interest of vaster knowledge.

It remained, however a
German scientist's Writer, Willy
Ley, to drop a finger on the most
fundamental American urge to
updated book,
visit the moon. In his recently
"Rockets and
Space Travel," Herr Ley says
that such, a voyage is eminently
possible.
Ruark.

An unmanned space ship could
be followed swiftly by a manned ship, which would
pay for the trip by bringing back lunar souvenirs
for sale, says Ley, without cracking a smile.

By Robert C. Ruark

back to the States with him, so he wrote his name
on it, and felt, thereby, that his visit was official.
The opening up of the moon as a new and
fertile field for the souvenir presents, so many
possibilities that a few should be listed, by way of
warning.

I foresee great landing parties spilling onto the
moon's surfaces, equipped with picks and dynamite,
there to hack and blast at the planet's face until
it eventually will become more lopsided than it
currently appears.

Our already overcrowded coat closets will bulge
with samples of volcanic rock. Opportunists, hur-
riedly latching onto a good thing, will be selling
specimens of granite from Vermont and quartz from
Colorado as gen-u-wine slag from the moon, and
making a nice thing out of it. Fartive little men will
sidle up to you on the street, to offer, in an under-
tone, a real buy in hot rock from you know where,
fresh off the last space ship mister.

In one short sentence, M. Ley has neatly sum-
med us up. We are the folk of whom it was said:

The Germans fight for Hitler, the Japanese fight
for the first time in the history of the American!

For the Emperor and the British fight for the King. souvenir hunter, he will not have his pants taken in
make out, the

But as far as I can make out, the Yanks are fight-
ing a trade by the natives since the best authorities
ing for souvenirs."

indicate that nobody living away up yonder. The

There is a magpie complex at the American

American will react badly to this, since he is

which is possibly unequalled by any other nation- accustomed to paying \$20, a carton of cigarettes, six,
ality. Our closets are cluttered with mementos,

cans of K-ration and an issue .45 automatic for al

starting from the trip to Coney Island and ending rusty Jap bayonet or a machine-made grass skirt,
with Tokyo and Berlin. We are passionate worship-

Most important of all, the entire song-writing,
pers of the short-snorte bill, and our harle
industry will be wrecked, as that battered synonym
sign documents, with a dozen pens, in one tha
As a och was t
roon doon is betrayed pictorially
of weary grayness. As the
the spectators may carry away tangible proof of returning GI ruined the reputation of the Pacific
es as technicolored paradise, so the moon as a
symbol of love bids fair to fall into disuse. And the
Tin-Pan Alley boys are going to have one devil of
the time making Mars or Saturn prove up as a
satisfactory Substitute.
their presence.
6 MARZ In 1947

Our attics are stacked with Japanese gold tea,
German pot helmets, pleces of machine guns dag-
gers, grass skirts, native art, samurai words
forged painstakingly by Seebees ash trays from
the pistons of crashed airplanes efflinks of crystal-
lized earth from the atom tests at Alamagordo.
battle flags, old dance programs, college pennants,
worthless coins, rags and bits and pieces of every-
thing.

Our passion for writing names on washroom
walls is a kindred thing: Kilroy couldn't bring it
In the best interests of radio crooners and
harassed housewives, who are still stumbling over
cured cannibal heads and entire tail assemblies
from Focke-Wulfs, I hope we proceed cautiously
on this moon business. Up until now the moon has
been a very handy thing to have around at a safe.
distance, and I would hate to see a pleasant rela-
tionship spoiled.

↑ World Telegram 27 May 1947, N.Y.N.Y.

[PAGE BREAK]

Polytechnic Students
Test Rocket Engine
The rocket cub of Polytech
nic Institute ests today the
first student built rocket en
gine in the Est for one of the
world's greatest rocket scien-
tists
Willy Ley, rocket specialist
the government and a
for
founder in 1927 of the German
Rocket Society, will speak be
fore the Polytech group and
will evaluate the undergrad

uate

eriment.

A spokesman at the institute said the packet club had been working since last summer to put the rocket engine in order. He said the packet resembles "a stripped-down thermos bottle"

WILLY LEY.

ble" and is out three Hospital to Fete

Brook Star Mother

high

Mr. Ley will visit

lyn school to address the 60-

member chapter of the American In honor of Mother's Day, Ican Rocket Society. The only May 12, the Caledonian Hospital student chapter is at present is sponsoring a contest Purdue University, where a contest to find the mother who has group of graduate students given birth to the largest number also built a demonstration rocket-ber of children the hospital, 132 Parkside ave.

et model.

Entries

The Polytechnic rocket has should be sent to Ruth Barrett, not been publicly tested until director of public relations, by today. An official at the school May 9.

The winning her will be

said the student have been

hard at work readying it for fete at a tea in the hospital

Mr. Ley's inspection.

(0)

May 12.

our \$100 Ding

↑ World Telegram Sun, N.Y.N.Y

1 May 1957

[PAGE BREAK]

Kids Eager to OK

Space Travel Idea

By FAYE EMERSON.

If your kids start telling you how to get out of this world, the responsibility rests with a TV advertiser who is putting space science across with commercials.

The campaign is being conducted on an adult level of understanding with the aid of several leading authorities in space science, including Willy Ley pioneer in rocket development and consultant on Walt Disney's Tomorrowland programs. He is also the author of four space science books being offered on ABC-TV's Mickey Mouse Club and he expects them to have wide reader

gram's young viewers,
 Faye Emerson
 "Children," says De
 among the pro
 "accept the premise
 of space travel more easily than the older
 generation, because they are used to the idea
 that they need things new to them.
 Dale Reject New. them.
 "Older people, on the other hand, may ask
 themselves, 'Do I have to know that?'-partly because they
 may be lazy and partly because
 they are selective. You can't
 read everything and so you
 Mars and Jupiter are red in
 color. But you can't expect
 read what interests you. I'm people who are not interested
 in space science to know that."
 sure the financial pages the
 newspapers are well written
 Guy Lombardo, who owns
 But I have no reason, hence and produces his syndicated
 no desire, to read then."
 Guy Lombardo Show TV series,
 Ley's "Man made Satellite," is studying offers for its rights.
 "The Space Pilot," Space Station If he sells the series, he would
 tion," and a fourth volume, make a tidy capital gains profit
 it.
 still untitled, will give the small
 'A Mr. and Mrs. show on TV
 fry the true open on flight is in the works for Jackie
 through space
 Robinson, former Dodger base-
 The books are written to be ball star and now a vice presi-
 understood easily by both dentist with the Chock Full O
 adults and children. They have Nuts Corp. Should the show
 an adult approach, but the materialize, it would not affect
 vocabulary would not deter a Robinson's position with the
 12-year-old
 coffee and restaurant firm
 Ley believes the commercials whose president, William
 shown of the Mickey Mouse Club, has, in fact, been en-
 Club will result in an increased couraging Robinson to expand
 interest in space affairs among his activities into broadcasting.
 kids.
 Daughters in Space.
 "A percentage no doubt will
 7 World Teleg
 nam
 be infenced," he says. "As: Sun, N.Y. N.Y.
 a 10-year-old, I ran across a
 book I could understand, a
 book of lectures on physics

and chemistry translated into German. I know that stirred my interest in science." Ley's two daughters, Xena, 10, and Sandra, 13, already have a good background in space science, since it's a popular subject around their home. Ley recalls his girls once invited a schoolmate to look through a book picturing various plants. Seeing a red planet, he said, "Look, here's Mars!" Xena sneered at him and said, "You can't even tell the difference between Mars and Jupiter." "You see," says Ley, "both
20 July 1957

[PAGE BREAK]

ZSb nos on
a
es as he boards plane for
Photo by Ford.
Wants Aluminum
'Moon' in Sky
By the United Press.,
NEWARK, Jan. 30. German rocket expert Willy Ley proposed last night that an aluminum foil balloon beghat into the stratospher help scientists. investigat outer space.
Mr. Ley told the Newark, Museum n. the balloon could stalot eight years, seven more than the 20-inch-lopellite scheduled to be the heavens later
U.S.Space Station
Seen in 10 Years
ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 27-A top-flight scientist predicted last night that in 10 years the United States will have instrument space station.
"We shall have an unmanned

satellite before another decade
has gone by said Dr
Ley, research irineer, authe
and lecturer on spagg and rock-
et control

He spoke bore audience
of about scienast
engi-|

neers, a technicians the
9th ann al bapuet of the Fre
quency Coprol Symposium,
sponsor by the Army Signal|
Corps engineering laboratories
at nearby Ft. Monmouth.

New Soviet Exploit
Predicted by Dr. Ley
Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 15.-
Rocket pioneer Dr. Willy Ley
says the Russians may try o
achieve one of these space c
complishments during Premier
Khrushchev's visit:

Orbitting a man.

Putting up a satellie so
-22,300 miles-that
it.

d make a 24-hour orbit,
caung it to seem to hang in
of the sky indefi-j
one
nitely

Sending up a cluster of
balloonst Nch could be in-
flated aft orbit to a diameter)
so big they cld be seen with
the naked eye

\$ Dr. Ley, whoped develop
Germany's World War II V
weapons, a news confer-
ence yesterday he has little
doubt the Russians actually
'dld hit the moon. He termed
the hit "superb ballistic rock-
etry, with a little luck, too."

↑ World Telegram.

Sun 15 Sep 959

T World Telegram Sun

27 May

1955 N.Y.N.Y.

Florence Henderson's sudden. zoom to
stardom in Washington's "Oklahoma!"
after only three weeks of yodeling in "Wish

You Were" here, pleased nobody more)
than WT&S drama critic, William Hawk-
ins. Months ago, opera's Christine John-1
son phoned Bill and asked him to listen
to an earful of protege talent. He judged
"fine and dandy." This week a Johnson
letter from Dixie informed him Florence
Henderson was the known neophyte for
whom he predicted success. ... The Jenny
Hech Midsummer" brawl is now
80

is unevens, star of the cast,
is getting unjustly meared in Hollywood!
via subtly whispered popig That too,
frequently inflames Filmdongd ruins
careers, while scorched actors are totally
unaware of, what's smouldering behind
the unemployment.... Jo Stafford's lat-
est ullaby to her infant Timothy is a joint
trust fund soothingly set up by the song-
bird and spouse Paul Weston..
Johnson hoped to get away from it all
deserting Flickerville for a night club toin
he is due for dismay. MGM brass and a
roster of stars, celebs and movie trade
reporters have booked ringside tables for
his Las Vegas debut in The Sands next
Thursday. Gals who can't wear their
heart on their sleeves are now sporting.
them on belts like tomahawk trophies.
Jewel esigner Otto Grun's latest rage....
The record hit, "I Want My Penny or the
Gum," came along just in time for strike-
empty subway vending machine victims
to hum when they stop cussin' Inciden-:
tally, a dummy named Chico-Chico does
the singing on that waxing from ventrilo-
quist Eddie Garson knee. . . . V-2 rocket
inventor Willie Ley, kes you on a space
ship trip Galaxy science fiction that's
worse than a whirl in the dentist's chair
↑ World Telegr

11 April 1953

N.Y.N.Y.

Space Travel Tied

To 'Packaged' Air

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

POINT CLEAR, Ala., Jah.

24.---The future of space ex-
ploration by astronauts will.

largely depend on man's
ability to package an "Earth-
type environment," predicted

r. Willy Ley, today at a conference of the packaging division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.
Dr. Wernher von Braun, said that space will become an everyday occurrence once the packaging problem of protecting the payload from an outside hostile environment was solved.
The space scientist predicted the problem would be solved within 10 to 20 years.
Dr. Ley stated that if plastics, rather than metals, are to house the future astronaut, these plastics would have to equal or surpass metals in strength and performance. They would also have to be less costly than metals and capable of being repaired in flight.
London Metal Market
Soot
(In pounds sterling per long ton.)
Copper.
Close.
Prev. Close
Bid. Acad
World Telegram Sun
24 Jan 1961

[PAGE BREAK]

Strange Flash Baffles
Space-Travel Wizards
By WILLIAM H. RUDY,
Staff Writer.
interspace industry has progressed in the last few years.
It may not happen in your lifetime.
Zeroed in by a cloud of diabolic time, but it is a fact that repulsive parabolic curves, some 200 geophysical scientists today, Oct. 12, 1951, were discussing seriously the Navy aviation officers, engineers interplanetary rights of nations. and intrepid birdmen took part How far up does national sov-

today in the first symposium on ereignty extend? Should the moon
space travel. The symposium will and Mars be staked out for squat-
be an annual affair at the Hawers like the Oklahoma Territory?

Mr. Dex who sometimes gives
Columbus Day. fittingly the impression he is ready to take
den Planetarium.

enough hey heard not only of off tomorrow, was optimistic, but
the primade in the conquest there was some talk of difficul-
of the problems of les. The ticket booths are not
of spac

nights to the moon being built.
and Mars. Pey also gazed at a

On
the comb
strange objec
not identify.

Heinz Haber, a scientist who
which they could once built rockets for Hitler and
who now is with the Department
of Space Medicine United States
Something Go Wrong.

An incident hearting to the Air Force Schoo of Aviation
less adventusqus occured at the
start of the speech by D Fred L
Whipple, of the Harvard Univer
sity astronomy departme
Mr. Whipple called for a slidi
(Continued on age Two.)

World TelegramSun
to be flashed on the planetarium 120 ct 1951
dome and a weird figure appeared
"I don't know what that is,
said Mr. Whipple. "I guess the;
got the wrong slide."

Takeoff Is Delayed,
There was no sense of urgency
The space ship was not taking of
today, or tomorrow. Willie Ley
symposium master of ceremonies
in answer to a question said th
interplanetary platform satellite
might go up in as few as fiv
years, but he didn't say anyon
would be on it. There were othe
references to 100 and 150 years.
fact that the Hayder

The
Planetarium, that good, gray ap
pendage to the ancient America
Museum of Natural History, wa
the scene of such a symposium
was the measure of how far the
(Continued From Page One.)

Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.,
brought out some of the difficulties.

Interspace scientists talk glibly about weightlessness, a sort of suspended animation, in which Earth residents will travel some day to Saturn.

Interplanetary Law.

Herr

lessness

vantages

He might

er said that weight-

have some disadvantage

the normal human.

rage his hand to

scratch his chin he said in effect,

and due to some odd reaction

of the universe on his

mechano-reactors, it himself in)

the eye.

A good deal of the discussion

was in the realm of never

land. None more so than of

Oscar Schachter of the legal department

of the United Nations.

Mr. Schachter, who will go down

in history as the first barrister to

move in on the problem of jurisdiction

Uranus,

discussed

over

Interplanetary rights but didn't

seem worried about their immen-

dlacy. He said the U.N. had terrestrial

problems to settle first.

World Telegram in

Sun 120 ct 1951

[PAGE BREAK]

Youthful Rocketeers

Flexing Their Missiles

By GEORGE ALLEN,

World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Six Bronx teenagers who are to 5 p.m. Scheduled speakers

constructing what has been include Representative Francis

the "top amateur rocket proj. E. Dorn of Brooklyn and Lt.

ect in the nation" are exhibit-Gen. B. M. Bryan, commanding

their hardware at the ing general of the First Army.

city's first symposium for The six have formed, the

amateur rears today. Astronautical Research Socie-

The rocket Astro I" iety of America, with headquar-
 100 miles, early
 signed to reach an altitude of 100 miles in the bedroom of Ira
 payload Skurnick, 1755 Anthony Ave.,
 of instrumentadio back Bx. Ira is secretary of the
 information on performance society. He is 16 and
 and radiation is 17 feet senior at the Bronx High
 a
 ameter of eight inches. Club
 long and has a maximum di- School of Resident is John
 to take a
 charge of the First Army's
 Capt. Bertrand Brinley, in Schild, 18, a Manhattan col-
 program of technician assist ge freshman. He is Interest-
 ance for teenage freeters, ed in space medicine and
 described Astro I" as "a good intends to take a pre-med
 example of the high caliber course.
 of work being done by teen- Cost of the 100-mile rocket
 age rocket scientists. Astro I is estimated by the boys at
 is probably the top amateur \$95. Most of their equipment
 rocket project in the country." is found by scouring the sur-
 The boys are showing their plus parts markets. The As &
 slim beauty to Army and in L. Machine Shop in the Bronx
 dustrial experts at the symmachines the rocket's Intricate
 posium, including Willy Ley parts without charge.
 rocket authorities. The sym The project was started
 posium is being held at the last September and the group,
 Charles Evans Hughes HS, has set late June as its target
 351 W. 18th St., from 1 pm date for the countdown,
 7 World Telegram Sun
 1958 N.Y.N.Y.
 3 May 1958
 Diare
 Trip in 25 Yere
 ALBUQUERQUE,
 M., Dec.
 -Rocket expert Willy Ley
 predicts the first expedition to
 Mars will be on a man-driven
 rocket within the next twenty-
 five years.
 Mr. Ley told an Albuquerque
 Museum audience last night
 that scientists would gh the
 costs of "probes," manned
 rulsiles loaded only with scien-
 tific factid equipment,
 agalast wt collid be learned
 by chan experiment. On that
 base, es the prst expedi-
 tion although it would cost "far
 hoe" than a probe, would be
 mace man himself.

He based his prediction of Mars or bust" in twenty-five years by allowing ten years for the transition from the space gatellite to the man satellite; five more years to the moon, and ten more to Mars. He reiterated a previous statement that the first Earth satellites would be launched from Florida or a point! along the Atlantic seaboard, and not four White Sands Proving Grounds in New Mexico.

Mr. Lex German missile authority and founder of the American Rocket Society, said that any satellite would be set aloft from a mulle stage rocket and that the tenants of the two "carrierockets, would be bound to return to Earth even if they exploded. The mortar of the first rocket, according to Mr. Ley, would be apt to remain intact and weigh "at least a half ton." If fired eastward from White Sands, it would land "about in the areal of New Orleans." That's why the satellite would have to be fire "on the edge of an ocean-aw from populated areas."

THerald Tribune

4 Dec 1955

[PAGE BREAK]

The Chunnel, at Last

Tickets went on sale this week for the tunnel under the English Channel. Yes, the "channel" is finished, finally. You thought you would never see the day. Neither did science historian Willy Ley, who 40 years ago listed it among trail-blazing projects that were possible from an engineering standpoint, but probably doomed by politics or cost. The first notion of a tunnel was broached to Napoleon Bonaparte in 1802 by a French engineer named Mathieu-Favier. Napoleon was intrigued, but it was not to be. Nor would later schemes succeed, for a bridge or for a dam with openings for ships. Not until the 1960's did the dream start moving toward reality.

Now, after a string of stops and starts, Eurotun-

nel plans to begin transporting cars by train May 7, between Folkestone on the English coast and Calais in France, 31 miles in 35 minutes. Fares are \$330 to [AD] \$460 per car round trip, depending on the season.

That will be higher than the channel ferry most of

13 Jan 1994 page A 20

N.Y. Times

the time, but the ferry is slower, and fares for both may change when the tunnel novelty wears off and travelers establish a preference. The Hertz people promise a discounted fare if you rent one of their cars and they will switch you to a car with the appropriate steering wheel placement at the far end; left-hand for France, right-hand for England.

Later this year there will also be passenger trains between London and Paris or Brussels. London-Paris will be a three-hour run, or roughly the same as by air, counting the time it takes to and from airports at both ends - assuming fog hasn't shut down air service, which it often does.

There was no English Channel 15,000 years ago. Britain was a promontory of Western Europe. But ever since the sea sliced through, the British have seemed quite pleased to be an island. Reaching agreement to tunnel under the channel was itself a miracle; the digging was remarkable, too. And now, ever so routinely, there are tickets for sale.

B

cal 1,2 NY. NiY.

[PAGE BREAK]

William M. Clark

Why hunting is

a fading tradition

From Solon to The Forks the road to Quebec runs parallel to the river or to the lake which from the river was formed. In only a few places is the sight of the river denied to the is Bingham, a strong archer could driver. Except in the land bulge that stop his car and send an arrow to the river bank. The road, Route 201 is a zone line of the central deer hunting district. This puzzles me.

I am pleased but I am puzzled. The river itself is the obvious division line. The practical effect of putting a small strip of land on the eastern side of the Kennebec in a special regulation zone with the western side of the river is the creation of confusion.

Some logrolling

In the last week of the deer season a doe is theoretically safe in the eastern and western sections of the central zone but not in the central section. What I always expect to see as I leave the road to drive to my new house on the river bank is a herd of doe deer playing happily in sanctuary while a gang of hunters patrols the legal shooting line.

For safety reasons this is all fine with me. I don't have to post my strip while I am working outside. A hunter who has to wait to be sure a deer has three inches of horns should at least be careful enough to spot the target ineligibility of a baldheaded man.

In general, a ban on shooting female deer in all hunting zones one year out of every five might be an excellent educational tool. A developed habit of looking more carefully might carry over to seasons when all deer could be shot. Ingrained caution beats enforced safety rules even if enforcement were possible.

But the part of the new zoning this year that pleases me most is the almost certain curtailment of fawn shooting. The stupidity of killing a deer which could add almost nothing to anyone's food supply has always horrified me, whereas hunting in general has not.

Hunting is a dying remnant of the food provision drive of primitive

10 NOV 1984

64

man. Anti-hunters should relax.

There is absolutely no possibility of the hunting culture being artificially perpetuated. I'd give it 100 years at most. Burgeoning national and world populations will be more and more active in their resentment of living space given over to wild animals.

This saddens me but it seems inevitable.

For the same reason, endangered species will be more and more endangered until they are gone, except from zoos. Even there, they may not

be safe. Willy Ley, the rocket expert and zoologist, gave an example of preservation futility in his story of what were known in the western world as Father David's deer.

Ley was writing about the long list of animals which had become extinct in the past 100 years. Most had failed to adapt to changing conditions. The unusual deer had been protected for centuries in an imperial park near Peking. Father David bribed the guards and smuggled out antlers and skin. The interest of British scientists brought about a gift of live specimens. There is now a small herd in a British park.

But such combinations of accident and chicanery are unusual and the real lesson is in the fate of the original herd. All the deer were eaten when a famine hit overpopulated China in 1895 and hungry people stormed the park. We can hope that such hunger pressures will not eventually doom even animals which are not now endangered, but we certainly cannot be sure of that.

I suppose this is one reason why many of us still rejoice in the presence of beef, and that this country is still large enough to devote space to raising it. One blessing of modernity is that we do not have to eat bean sprouts or alfalfa shoots or paste made from seaweed.

Only well-fed people worry about endangered animals. I love living where wild animals roam freely but I do not believe that such a world will exist for the grandsons of my grandson's grandsons. I can only hope that there will be compensations. I am sure there will be.

Hemeler Jownl
Anyata, Maine

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28 August 1955
Section 7 Books
page 6 caly
New York Times

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e Papas Take Over
MONG THE PEN-
ntarctic Venture. By
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for heat. This technique has
the advantage of enabling him
to move about while engaged in
incubation. In addition, while
hatching the males huddle to-
gether in crowds for further
protection against the cold Ant-
arctic gales.
Many feet of film were used

In recording the behavior of the penguins and their audible, if limited, language was put down on tape for future study. Even the temperatures of the birds were taken. In spite of these observations, however, the life of the penguin while away from land is still shrouded in mystery. Other animals native to the region were also studied and much new information was obtained about the leopard seals.

Silence -

THERE are times in Adelle Land when the wind drops altogether, and then the silence is absolute and shattering.

At such times

You can see Emperor penguins a mile and a half

away and you can plainly hear their cooing and croaking. "Seven Men Among the Penguins."

who attack the penguins in the water and are largely responsible for their scarcity.

This is a good book from which to learn not only about the animals of the Antarctic but about modern scientific methods.

Naturally

SALAMANDERS AND OTHER WONDERS.

(DERS: Still More Adventures of a Romantic Naturalist. By Willy Ley. Illustrated. 293 pp. New York: The Viking Press. \$3.95.

By JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH

ABCINATED by whatever is far away, long ago, or for any other reason obscure and doubtful, Willy Ley loves to trace legends, mysteries and persistent mistakes to their source and then down through the ages to our own time. Sometimes he ends up in a blind alley, sometimes with a solidly established fact, sometimes with an interesting guess and some-

Mr Krutch's books include
"Desert Year" and "The Twelve
Beasons,"

Photograph from "Bevan Men Among the Penguins.
Emperor penguins in Adelie Land. French Antarctica, 1952.

Creatures With a Haunting Cry

By

THE PEOPLE OF THE SEA

David Thomson

New

214 pp

York The John Day Company. \$3.50

By GEOFFREY WAGNER

excellent

S about the sea have appeared
recently it TA

an unexpected

pleasure to welcome an addi-
tion to the literature, this time
on the most human of oceanic
denizens This charming account
of seals, and their mythic re-
semblance to man. in told in the
form of autobiographical remi-
niscences on the Atlantic sea-
board of Scotland and Ireland
by a writer with a clear eye and
sensitive ear who was raised on
the Moray Firth a fertile re-
pository of folk wisdom

The last Scottish census still
listed several thousand Scots
speaking only Gaelic (many
more both Gaelic and English).
and it is the life of these croft-
ers and fisherfolk of the outer
islands, for whom even today a
pressure lamp is a luxury, that
is most affectionately sketched
in here It is a hard life, but
richly imaginative and rooted in
tradition and Mr Thomson sifts
the folklore of this Celtic fringe
for a small anthology of fasci-
nating anecdotes about seals
that should entertain all age
groups

These humanized Real stories
some of them delightfully "tall."
provide a unifying link for what
is to some extent also a travel-
book The author shows himself
fully aware of the vanishing life

of the Scottish Highlands (personified in his pages by a lovely lass), with their famous, or infamous, Black Houses and cottages, home of a typical Scottish ballad-form

the

Even

Doric that rustic English

Mr Wagner, a novelist and world traveler, writes frequently about the British Isles.

It's Strange

dialect) admirably as Mr Thomson transcribes

BON

It in dialogue,

cannot adequately convey shades of reality typical of the Gaelic Highlands, that world where the eccentric is the norm. When the author moves to the better-known Irish coast in search of seals and their allaughterers, the reader feels more at home. Throughout, the seal emerges as a lovable yet oddly lonely creature, with its "old man's head," its eyes "able to weep," and its cry "like the Bobbing of a girl in a dark house of many rooms." A final chapter of musical illustrations, in fact, transcribes these haunting cries which have themselves led to so much legendry and enchanted superstition.

In

the

Orkneys seals were at one time believed to be the souls of men. Mercifully

of drowned

there are no performing seals, either in the book or on it.

times with an intriguing "Who known?" Because he leaves no stone unturned and is endlessly patient in tracing clues in out-of-the-way places, he rarely fails to turn up with something either illuminating or at least odd.

Readers of his "The Lungfish, the Dodo, and the Unicorn" and "Dragons in Amber" will know what to expect. The first and perhaps most important study begins with the classic story of the Mexican salamander that upset the scientific world by reproducing while still in the larval stage. Mr. Ley then goes on to link that with the somewhat less familiar tale of the Austrian biologist Kammerer, who either hoaxed himself or was hoaxed into believing that he had demonstrated the inheritance of acquired characteristics in salamanders at least and who committed suicide when the fraud was exposed.

This in turn leads to the story (unknown to the present reader) of the official Russian movie which represented Kammerer

as the victim of a capitalist plot and thus prepared the way for Lysenko, who, until very recently, was able to command all Soviet scientists to believe modern genetics a fraud and the gene nonexistent.

OT

OTHER large subjects include studies of tool-using among animals and of early solutions to the problem of flight. But some will perhaps find even more interesting and curious the sallies down obscurer alleys What truth was behind the legend of the death-dealing Upas tree in which the great Erasmus Darwin implicitly believed or behind the even more horrendous legend of the man-eating tree of Madagascar ? Did Konrad Gesner, the generally reliable father of modern natural history, describe as common bird which did not exist? What is really responsible for the snow tracks in the Himalayas

which natives are sure are left
by the metohkangmi or Abomi-
nable Snowmen whom
matter of fact they have often
seen?

To most of these questions
the answers are either fairly
well establishable or at least not
beyond conjecture The legend
of the Upas tree was exagger-
ated from the truth about a real
tree whose poison was used to
anoint weapons. The Madagas-
car man-eater seems to have
been made up out of the whole
cloth, and its probable first ap-
pearance has been traced, Ges-
ner described an African ibis
that gave up the habit of
migrating into Europe after his
time.

They

The Abominable Snowmen?

Now that is a different matter.

Several impeccable explorers
have seen the footprints

are not those of a bear, an ape
or of a man of any known race.

Perhaps Abominable Snowmen,
hairy and beastlike, really do
exist. Mr Ley does not say
that he believes that they do.

But who can blame him if he
seems to have his hopes?

THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW

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Page Eight ■

THE STAR WEEKLY

Toronto, May 18, 1946

Hunting Africa's Unknown

By WILLY LEY

Long an expert on making science an open book to the layman, Willy Ley was once a colleague of German Prof. Hermann Oberth, reported inventor of the robot bomb. Ley left Germany in 1935 as a refugee from Hitler and is now living and writing in the United States. Among his books are "The Lungfish and the Unicorn,"

"Bombs and Bombing," "The Days of Creation" and "Rockets."

CENTURY ago a noted French scientist, Baron de Cuvier, stood before the French Academy and solemnly told its members that new zoological discoveries could be made

The

only by delving into our planet's past. earth's crust doubtless harbored the fossil remains of countless extinct animals still unknown to science, he said. But as for living animals, he added dogmatically, there were no further important living animals left to discover.

The amazing thing is that he was right for some three-score years and more. Fossil hunters won fame by unearthing the most incredible collections of extinct saurians and mammals. But no hunter of living animals returned from anywhere with astonishing

news. New butterflies and lizards from South America-yes. Some new rodents and small - marsupials from Australia-yes. A lot of small and sometimes very interesting fishes from the bottom of the ocean and from obscure inland rivers, especially in the tropics- But nothing that would spill over from professional literature into the sea of daily newsprint and make an audible splash. Zoologists felt inclined to agree with Cuvier wholeheartedly.

yes.

The single real important discovery made during those decades from about 1820 to about 1890, the finding of the Australian lungfish, did not get the attention it deserved until near the end of the century. And it was just at that time that new facts began to show how careless Cuvier had been.

very remarkable discoveries of new animals The new century ushered in a series of more conciliatory as time went on and new and the sceptical attitude became more and discoveries kept coming, in

As regards the existence of undiscovered animals even now, well over a dozen decades after Cuvier, zoologists are inclined to be open-minded. They know that about 10 per cent. of the land surface of the earth not even including Antarctica are still virtually or completely unexplored. A lot can be in Hiding in that 10 per cent. They know that the oceans still harbor not only one but many mysteries the accidental discovery (in 1938) otherwise extinct and belonging to former periods of earth's history.

The discovery that there was a Liberian variety, seemed to solve another old zoological puzzle In 1688 a Dutchman, Dr. Dapper, wrote a ponderous description of the Liberian coast, and mentioned three varieties of wild hogs occurring there. Two were quite ordinary, but the third was unknown.

Somebody guessed that Dr. Dapper's mysterious black hog was the same animal which had been described in 1844 by

A U.S. physician, Dr. Samuel G Morton All that Dr. Morton had to go by was the statement that the animal looked like a large pig. but he had a complete skull of that animal.

From

the skull Dr Morton established that

the "big pig" was actually a relative of the hippopotamus, but of smaller size, "only" about six feet long. He called it "Choeropsis;" popular books referred to it as "pygmy hippo." It was believed that the animal was extinct. But rumors about "large pigs" kept coming from Liberia.

Some obviously referred to Hylochoerus, others sounded much more like Choeropsis. But Choeropsis was extinct! About 1909 the rumors became too plentiful and Carl Hagenbeck in Germany finally sent his best man, Hans Schomburgk to Liberia in order to find the real reason for all this talk. Something was to be discovered there, either are

Not so rare, but in demand baby gorillas like the one left.

Worth his weight in gold is the Pygmy hippo From Liberia, below. For years the okapi, below left, was only rumor, and even now a zoo specimen is worth thousands of dollars.

a with a cat the size of a leopard but of different habits; an animal called "too" which is described as goat-sized and black; and the so-called nandi bear, a bear-like animal which is said to be a forest dweller and a night prowler. Various settlers have reported that this animal was occasionally killed by poisoned meat put out for hyenas, even photographs are said to have been taken, but so far the "nandi bear" has never been tracked down by a naturalist,

But the prize story of all the stories of unknown animals of equatorial Africa is that of the "Dragon of the Congo Forest," the animal "mokele-mbembe" of the natives. first glance than any of the other reports, it is

actually one of the best documented. These other undiscovered animals are after all strange only because they are not yet known to science.

But

"mokele-mbembe"

the animal

described as a living dinosaur!

It is probably not a dinosaur in the zoological sense. but it is, in all probability, a large reptile. Schomburgk carried one of the tales about such an animal. When he came to Lake Bangweolo outside the limits of the Rainy Forest proper he was surprised that hippopotami were lacking, although the lake was just such a body of water which would harbor hippopotami. The natives had an explanation. The lake did not have hippopotami because it was inhabited by an animal which although somewhat smaller in size, killed

them.

There was also an old, old picture which could be taken to contribute evidence. That picture came from the Ishtar Gate of Babylon, erected according to archaeological findings by King Nebuchadnezzar,

To express the splendor of the great king. colored bas-reliefs of animals were imbedded into the walls, a long row of majestically walking lions along the procession way, and alternating rows of "rimi and sirrushu" on the gate itself. The "rimi" are wild oxen. The "sirrushu" are the "dragons" of Babylon. The question now arises whether the sirrush is a mythical monster or whether the Babylonians pictured an animal with which they were familiar and we are not. Off-hand it would seem strange that they should place a mythical monster between two existing animals--the lions and "rimi.

I think that, purely from the point of view of logic, the chances are even that the sirrush is the picture of an actually existing animal too. This assumption does not imply that this animal was frequent or even that it occurred near Babylon. On the contrary, it may have been given its place of honor just because it was a "strange beast from far lands."

In build the sirrush is strongly reminiscent of certain extinct dinosaurs, with a long neck, with forefeet resembling the paws of a mam-

mal and hind feet looking like those of a bird. It has a forked tongue like snakes and monitor lizards and apparently some flaps of skinny membrane at the head, like certain chameleons and other living reptiles. It is described as having a long and muscular tail like an alligator. In size it is said to be intermediate between hippopotamus and elephant. And there can be little doubt that Central Africa still harbors a large long-necked-animal of some kind which shows a definite preference for an aquatic environment & which is in all probability, a large reptile

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The new century ushered in a series of very remarkable discoveries of new animals -and the sceptical attitude became more and more conciliatory as time went on and new discoveries kept coming in.

As regards the existence of undiscovered animals even now, well over a dozen decades after Cuvier, zoologists are inclined to be open-minded. They know that about 10 per cent. of the land surface of the earth--not even including Antarctica--are still virtually unexplored. A lot can be in there. They know that

hiding in that 10 per cent.

the oceans still harbor not only one but many mysteries. The accidental discovery (in 1938) of a fish believed to be extinct for more than 65,000,000 years taught a lesson.

Zoologists specializing in the animal trade are even more lenient. They point at certain spots on the globe and voice suspicions. Sumatra, for example, is known to harbor a "new" variety of rhinoceros, in addition to the

well known type. Specimens have even been shot, but never under circumstances which permitted a complete scientific investigation said to be the home of a marsupial, and Burma is believed to harbor a variety of deer, black in color and N

reported to have a strange call curiously resembling the barking of a dog. Even Europe the Swiss and Austrian Alps. described as a large and very rare lizard.

But the "promised land" for still undiscovered animals is Africa. More precisely, it is the equatorial belt of Africa. stretching roughly 2,000 miles across the continent and extending for about 1,000 miles on either side of the equator. It is the Rainy Forest in that equatorial belt on which suspicion has been focussing for the last 10 years.

It is this territory which still harbors a number of "mystery animals," dimly known to science through incomplete (and not invariably trustworthy) reports. It is this section which has produced four major zoological discoveries within three decades.

TH

Donkey or Zebra?

HE first was the okapi, a short-necked existence reached the civilized world in about relative of the giraffe. First rumors of its 1890 when Sir Henry Stanley, reporting on one of the pygmy tribes of the Congo region, stated that they had a word "atti" which meant "donkey" and that such "attis" occasionally caught in pits.

were

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others sounded much more like

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extinct! About 1909 the rumors became too plentiful and Carl Hagen-

beck in Germany finally sent his

best man, Hans Schomburgk; to

Liberia in order to find the real

reason for all this talk. Something

was to be discovered there. either

the "extinct" Choeropsi or else something entirely new.

Every educated Liberian, colored or white, was fully convinced that Choeropsis was extinct. And the natives of the interior believed Schomburgk crazy, not because he was looking for this animal. which they knew well, but because he wanted it alive. One could, with luck and sharp weapons, kill a "nigbve" (as they called it) but one could not catch it alive one year later Schomburgk brought live pygmy hippos back with him.

To experts this statement was rather mysterious. No donkey was known from that section. It might be one of the zebras, but zebras avoid forests and those pygmies lived where the forest was densest and most inhospitable.

But

White of course.

the eastern edge of the

Rainy Forest, from the Ituri Forest down to the Sankuru river.

creatures

Even if there were no rumors left it would be an obvious question to ask whether the Rainy Forest might not harbor more unknown. The rumors say that it does, and a good number of them look fairly substantial. Hans Schomburgk gathered quite a number of them when he was looking for Choeropsis and told me about them one night in Berlin. about a dozen years ago.

"Seven, Horns and One Eye"

While Schomburgk was going after

Choeropsis, an expedition of the New York

Zoological society, consisting mainly of Herbert Lang and Dr. James P. Chapin, was trying to get a live okapi for the Bronx Park.

Sir Harry Johnston decided that it was

either variety of zebra which did not mind

forest environment or else an unknown

ZOO.

Though they were unsuccessful, all unknown native headaddresses back with them, knowingly they discovered a new bird. They and careful examination at home showed that one of the headaddresses contained feathers of unknown origin. For more than 20 years, Dr. Chapin was haunted by the mystery of these unidentifiable feathers.

A chance discovery in a Belgian museum in 1936, consisting of an examination of two wrongly labelled stuffed birds. furnished a clue. These unidentifiable feathers had come

from an African peacock (later called "Afropavo congensis"), a so far completely unknown bird. All that remained to be done was to Dr. Chapin did this by flying to Stanleyville. Afropavo turned out to be well known to native hunters. It has a fairly restricted habitat, but is not excessively rare where

with the purpose of locating the haunts of the pygmy hippo, he fell in again and again with reports of a small mountain rhinoceros. Now Schomburgk knew about Meinertzhagen's forest hog and that it had been termed "a small rhinoceros." He also knew that a native, trying to be polite, will unhesitatingly affirm that there is, in Schomburgk's words, "a large animal with seven horns but only one eye and blue fur" if the interrogator shows inclinations to be told about such an animal.

So Schomburgk said oh yes, and proceeded to describe the forest hog. To his great surprise the native hunters contradicted vigorously and told him in what respects the "mountain rhinoceros" differed from the black pig. It was evident that the native hunters knew what they were talking about. Schomburgk came to the conclusion that the mountains of eastern Liberia actually harbor small-size form of the rhinoceros. But so far the small "mountain rhino" has not been discovered.

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Other rumors of the Rainy Forest deal with a cat the size of a leopard but of different habits, an animal called "too" which is described as goat-sized and black, and the so-called nandi bear, a bear-like animal which prowler

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(Copyright 1948 The Btar Weekly)

Tuberculosis

Man's war against

Already the death rate from this disease has dropped to less than one fourth of the toll in 1900.

TUBERCULOSIS

DEATHS

1900

1946

As more and more people have regular physical examinations, doctors will be able to discover those carriers of tuberculosis who have the disease without knowing it.

An important part of such examinations is the use of the X-ray or fluoroscope.

Control, of all such

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known type. Specimens have cych occh shot, but never under circumstances which permitted a complete scientific investigation

New Guinea is said to be the home of a Large marsupial, and Burma -believed to harbor a variety of deer, black in color and reported to have a strange call curiously re- Hans Schomburgk luck and sharp weapons, kill a "nigbve" (as they called it) but one could not catch it alive. gathered quite a number live pygmy hippos back with him. of them when he was looking for Choeropsis While

But one year later Schomburgk brought and told me about them one night in Berlin. Schomburgk was going after Choeropsis, an expedition of the New York about a dozen years ago.

"Seven, Horns and One Eye" sembling the barking of a dog Even Europe Zoological society, consisting mainly of Her- WHILE asking questions about "large pigs." may still boast an undiscovered animal in the Swiss and Austrian Alps. described as a large and very rare lizard. But the "promised land" for still undiscovered animals is Africa. More precisely, it is the equatorial belt of Africa. stretching roughly 2,000 miles across the continent and extending for about 1,000 miles on either side of the equator. It is the Rainy Forest in that equatorial belt on which suspicion has been focussing for the last 40 years. It is this territory which still harbors a number of "mystery animals." dimly known to science through incomplete (and not invariably trustworthy) reports. It is this section which has produced four major zoological discoveries within three decades.

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To experts this statement was rather mysterious. No donkey was known from that

section. It might be one of the zebras, but zebras avoid forests and those pygmies lived hospitable.

where the forest was densest and most in-
At

Sir Harry Johnston decided that it was either a variety of zebra which did not mind forest environment, or else an unknown animal, more or less resembling a donkey. He set out to investigate and now the books state that "Sir Harry Johnston discovered the okapi in the Congo forest in 1900. first it was believed to be a new variety of zebra, but when two complete skins and 'a skull reached London, the novel fact of a surviving short-necked giraffe (such short-neck giraffes were well known as fossils) was officially adopted.

established and the name okapi was
The range of the okapi is in the north-eastern corner of the Rainy Forest. This region is called the Ituri Forest-and the Ituri Forest, the natives said, harbored an enormous wild hog, black in color and as big as a small rhinoceros.

bert Lang and Dr. James P. Chapin, was trying to get a live okapi for the Bronx Park
The ferocious forest hog of the natives remained a riddle for a full quarter of a century. Then it found its solution, and the solution was simple: the animal existed. Capt. R. Meinertzhagen of the British East African Rifles discovered it in 1904, securing an imperfect skin that had come from the forest of Mount Kenya. He also obtained a skull from the forest bordering Victoria Lake. The animal is now known scientifically as "Holochoerus" While not actually as large as a small rhinoceros it is by far the largest of the wild plz of Africa and its fur is actually jet-black. Like the okapi it represents a form ZOO.

Though they were unsuccessful, all unknowingly they discovered a new bird. They brought native headdresses back with them, and careful examination at home showed that one of the headdresses contained feathers of unknown origin.

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A chance discovery in a Belgian museum in 1936, consisting of an examination of two

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These unidentifiable feathers had come from an African peacock (later called "Afropavo congensis"), a so far completely unknown bird. All that remained to be done was to verify its actual habitat ville.

Dr. Chapin did this by flying to Stanley-Afropavo turned out to be well known to native hunters. It has a fairly restricted habitat, but is not excessively rare where it The habitat is, one is tempted to occurs

HERE'S WHY MOST AIRLINES SPECIFY with the purpose of locating the haunts of the pygmy hippo, he fell in again and again with reports of a small mountain rhinoceros Now Schomburgk knew about Meinertzhagen's forest hog and that it had been termed "a small rhinoceros.

He also knew that a native trying to be polite, will unhesitatingly affirm that there is, in

Schomburgk's words. "a large animal with seven horns but only one eye and blue fur" if the interrogator shows inclinations to be told about such an animal pig

So Schomburgk said, oh yes and proceeded to describe the forest hog prise the

To his great surprise native hunters contradicted vigorously and told him in what respects the "mountain rhinoceros differed from the black It was evident that the native hunters knew what they were talking about Schomburgk came to the conclusion that the mountains of eastern Liberia actually harbor small-size form of the rhinoceros. But so far covered

the small "mountain rhino" has not been discovered

Other rumors of the Rainy Forest deal Champion

Your choice of spark plugs is made easy if you follow the judgment and experience of men who know spark plugs best-men to whom spark plugs are a vital business factor.

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CHAMPIONS FOR YOUR CAR

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Already the death rate from this disease has dropped to less than one fourth of the toll in 1900.

TUBERCULOSIS

DEATHS

1900

1946

As more and more people have regular physical examinations, doctors will be able to discover those carriers of tuberculosis who have the disease without knowing it.

An important part of such examinations is the use of the X-ray or fluoroscope.

Control, of all such cases through modern medical methods can reduce the death rate still further!

Have an annual physical examination!..

This is particularly important for those who have persistent coughs.

If you have tuberculosis, self-discipline in following all of your doctor's instructions will generally lead to recovery.

Periodic medical checkups will help to guard against recurrences, and permit you to lead a nearly normal life.

For information on public and private examination facilities in your community consult your doctor, health officer, or local Tuberculosis Association.

To help avoid tuberculosis, send for your free copy of Metropolitan's booklet, "Tuberculosis Address Booklet Dept., 56-W, Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

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I known type. Specimens have ever been shot, but never under circumstances which permitted a complete scientific investigation. New Guinea is said to be the home of a large marsupial, and Burma -believed to harbor a variety of deer, black in color and reported to have a strange call curiously resembling the barking of a dog. Even Europe the Swiss and Austrian Alps. described as a large and very rare lizard.

But the "promised land" for still undiscovered animals is Africa. More precisely. It is the equatorial belt of Africa. stretching roughly 2,000 miles across the continent and extending for about 1,000 miles on either side of the equator. It is the Rainy Forest in that equatorial belt on which suspicion has been focussing for the last 40 years.

i

It is this territory which still harbors a number of "mystery animals." dimly known to science through incomplete (and not invariably trustworthy) reports. It is this section which has produced four major zoological discoveries within three decades.

THE

Donkey or Zebra?

HE first was the okapi, a short-necked relative of the giraffe. First rumors of its existence reached the civilized world in about 1890 when Sir Henry Stanley, reporting on one of the pygmy tribes of the Congo region, stated that they had a word "atti" which meant "donkey" and that such "attis" occasionally caught in pits.

were

To experts this statement was rather mysterious. No donkey was known from that section. It might be one of the zebras, but zebras avoid forests and those pygmies lived where the forest was densest and most inhospitable.

luck and sharp weapons, kill a "nigbve" (as they called it) but one could not catch it alive. But one year later Schomburgk brought live pygmy hippos back with him.

Sir Harry Johnston decided that it was either a variety of zebra which did not mind forest environment, or else an unknown

animal, more or less resembling a donkey. He set out to investigate and now the books state that "Sir Harry Johnston discovered the okapi in the Congo forest in 1900." At first it was believed to be a new variety of zebra, but when two complete skins and a skull reached London, the novel fact of a surviving short-necked giraffe (such short-neck giraffes were well known as fossils) was established and the Negro name okapi was officially adopted.

about a dozen years ago.

Hans Schomburgk gathered quite a number of them when he was looking for Choeropsis and told me about them one night in Berlin.

"Seven, Horns and One Eye"

Zoological society, consisting mainly of Herbert Lang and Dr. James P. Chapin, was trying to ask questions about "large pigs."

Schomburgk was going after

Choeropsis, an expedition of the New York Zoological Society to get a live okapi for the Bronx Park.

The range of the okapi is in the north-eastern corner of the Rainy Forest.

This

region is called the Ituri Forest-and the Ituri Forest, the natives said, harbored an enormous wild hog, black in color and as big as a small rhinoceros.

200.

Though they were unsuccessful, all unknowingly they discovered a new bird. They brought native headdresses back with them. and careful examination at home showed that one of the headdresses contained feathers of unknown origin. For more than 20 years. Dr. Chapin was haunted by the mystery of these unidentifiable feathers.

A chance discovery in a Belgian museum in 1936, consisting of an examination of two wrongly labelled stuffed birds. furnished a clue. These unidentifiable feathers had come from an African peacock (later called "Afropavo congensis"), a so far completely unknown bird. All that remained to be done was to find the ferocious forest hog of the natives remained a riddle for a full quarter of a century. Then it found its solution, and the solution was simple: the animal existed. Capt. R. Meinertzhagen of the British East African Rifles discovered it in 1904, securing an imperfect skin that had come from the forest of Mount Kenya. He also obtained a skull

from the forest bordering Victoria Lake. The animal is now known scientifically as "Hylochoerus." While not actually as large as a small rhinoceros it is by far the largest of the wild pigs of Africa and its fur is actually Jet-black. Like the okapi it represents a form verify its actual habitat

Dr. Chapin did this by flying to Stanleyville. Afropavo turned out to be well known to native hunters. It has a fairly restricted habitat, but is not excessively rare where it The habitat is, one is tempted to occurs

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19 Apr 1941 The New Yorker

page 89+90

Books section

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Mainly Winston Churchill
arion rather old-fashioned orator, working in
Win a heavy parliamentary style that seems a
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trifle absurd to us. But I think few can
read his address to the Italian people, or
to the French people, or the terrific cli-
max ("We shall fight in the fields and in
the streets," and so on) of the speech
on Dunkerque without realizing that in
Ran Churchill England has produced one of
While its greatest masters of rhetoric and ex-
Prime hortation.

1938

ificent MILY HAN, with whose stories of
"Give China New Yorker readers are fa-
joh"). miliar, has done a tri-biography, "The
sum Song Sisters," It should satisfy com-
pletely any curiosity you may have about
the most renowned trinity of females
since the Parcae. Miss Hahn is an
American who has lived in China for
some tears. She is thus well equipped
ist be to write about the Soung girls, because
mine, they too are a product of two cultures.
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UPISIS

ling, and Mayling-went to the Wes-
leyan College for Women in Geor-
gia and are even today, in much of
their opinion, decisively American. Miss

Hahn is a sympathetic interpreter of this mingling (sounds like a fourth sister) of traditions.

The outlines of their story, which has almost a fairy-tale quality, are well known. Eling, the eldest, married a Y.M.C.A. worker named Kung Hsiang-hsi, who turned out to be modern China's outstanding financial and banking expert. Chingling married well to --she became Mme. Sun Yat-sen. Mayling, of course, now the most famous of the sisters, made a farsighted choice when she married Chiang Kai-shek. Their careers, obviously, are closely interwoven with the entire history of modern China. Politically, they have often been deeply divided, but the bombs of Japan have at last reunited them. They stand today as a picturesque symbol of whatever unity China has so far painfully attained.

Miss Hahn has not solved the probably insoluble problem of writing a book about the Soongs. When she concentrates on their personalities (as she does in *SPECIAL*

"Why, this is one of the things they're always drinking in Louis Bromfield!"

Gunnar

Junnarsson

-he must comprise in himself a considerable part of Iceland's literary tradition. He writes like few literary chaps you're apt to think of, unless it be the early Knut Hamsun. His tales have a flavor, exceedingly simple and devout, of the medieval conte," says CLIFTON FADIMAN in *The New Yorker*

THE GOOD

SHEPHERD

"When Loti left the world, he left a pearl to literature, the story of an Iceland fisherman. We have another pearl now, this story of an Iceland shepherd. Its beauty is as great, and its value is higher."-N Y Herald Tribune. Illus. Selected by the Book of the Month Club for Distribution to its members. \$1.50 BOBBS-MERRILL.

"Recommended

as a fine, rich drama" says the *Saturday Review* of

Literature, and you'll find just that in reading [ters describing their youth), she has to neglect the complex history of China. When she retells that history, she has to fit the Soong sisters in somewhat artificially, for, -after all, the events are much greater than the girls themselves. Also, Miss Hahn is handicapped - this again is hardly her fault - by the fact that so much of the story - the Sian kidnapping, for example - has been recounted in other books by equally competent journalists. On the whole, however, her readable book fills its niche most acceptably.

THERE is something delightful about the way H. G. Wells, now seventy-five, keeps on stubbornly protecting his investment in the future, of which he has long enjoyed a sort of monopoly of prophecy. You would think the present crisis might dampen even the hottest Utopian ardor, but here is Mr. Wells, the English sky above him dark with destruction, writing an extremely cheerful, even gay book about the salvation of his pet mankind.

"All Alward for Ararat" is an account of a series of conversations between Noah Lammock Mr. Well, I believe and God. The problem is to save mankind through a new flood and a new ark God, as you may imagine, is less certain about how this should be done than is Noah - Well, but between the twont the n the work of salvation is well started, and so are the hares of soverdiverting and satirical conversations m Mr. Wills' tamil vem. How can Hitler ever expect to destroy a people THE RIVER RISES producing a man who will by Helen

Abbott Beals

all bookstores \$2.50

MACMILLAN

BROOKS ENGLISH SHOES

[AD] \$14 to \$23

ESTABLISHED 1818

Brooks Brothers:

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August
Hartford Courant, Hartford, Conn (Anget 1168 pagert, cal 34

Hartford Courant Magazine.
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nd New York and
Willy Ley, author of "Dawn of Zoology," published by
Prentice-Hall.

In the Beginning
DAWN OF ZOOLOGY-By Wil-
ly Ley: Prentice-Hall; \$7.25.

Reviewed by
GEORGE W. EARLEY

To most people, Willy Ley is
best known as the Dean of
Rocket Historians; 10 actual
point of fact, his interests and
his writings are far more di-
verse than that. Originally
trained as a paleontologist in
his native Germany. Ley, who
fled his homeland in 1935 as Hit-
ler rose to power, has written
extensively in the zoological
field.

His most recent work in that
field is a distinguished addition
to the Prentice-Hall series in
nature and natural history. Wit-
ty, entertaining and informa-
tive. "Dawn of Zoology traces
the growth of the field from the
days of the Assyrian king Tig-
lath-Pileser I (circa 1100 B.C.,
to the travels of Charles Darwin
and the subsequent publication
of his "The Origin of Species.
(The resulting furor over evolu-
tion, of which echoes still exist
in parts of the United States
even today, is not detailed
here)

Ley, in outlining the growth of
zoology from the beginnings
when man first recognized dif-
ferences between various ani-
mals and fishes, has, chapter by
chapter, examined man in his
various guises over the years -
Man the Hunter, Thinker.
Collector, Allegorizer, Cleric,
Reformer. Systematizer. Digger.
and, finally, Man the Explainer.

In slightly more than 250 pages, Ley has packed a fantastic amount of information, all presented in a straightforward and thoroughly entertaining manner. He has supplemented his text with dozens of illustrations from contemporary sources--portraits of proto-zoologists through the years, as well as drawings of a wide variety of animals, both real and fanciful. No one possessed of even a modicum of scientific curiosity should fail to read "Dawn of Zoology."

Set in Renegade Camp
1835

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Magazine Rack

By Orval Hopkins

BIG ITEMS in Life this week are Henry R. Luce's presentation of what he thinks is the relationship between America and Asia, in which he says, "The only Chinese force which can serve as a spearhead to crack (the shell of Communist tyranny) is Chiang Kai-shek and the Nationalists;" Carl Sandburg's "I Went Back to Galesburg." with some fine old pictures; an offering called "Great Pages in Great Bibles," with a number of color prints; and some views of President Eisenhower shooting golf on the White House lawn.

TOUR DE FORCE in this week's Collier's is "Man's Survival in Space," edited by Cornelius Ryan. Among Ryan's contributors are Dr. Wernher von Braun, the missiles man; Dr. James A. Van Allen, the physicist; Dr. Hermann J. Muller, the physiologist, and Willy Ley, the rocket expert. For that trip into Collier's space, as Ryan points out, "we can build the rocket ships, but success depends on the most complicated mechanism of all: the human body."

The Navy's new space suit, these people say, will make it possible for man to climb into space. This is the first item of a three-part series on the selection and training of "the crews who will operate tomorrow's rocket ships." Quite a presentation. Also, Tom Meany's "Baseball Preview." Washington seventh. (Now 'look here, Meany.)

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k

THAT BARGAIN we've been working on with Spain and Dictator F. WORLD'S

FIRST

SPACE

SUIT

Mano ed ery

Franco is a real wonderful deal, according to the Saturday Evening Post's Ernest O. Hauser, who firmly proclaims "our Spanish venture" to be a "boldly conceived, morally sound and hence peculiarly American enterprise." Also, Gerald W. Johnson's "How the Girls Saved Mount Vernon."

CURTIS also is taking a fling at the space story. The March Holiday carries an article by Arthur C. Clarke called, "A Journey to Mars." Holiday's "cities" this month are Mexico, by J. Frank Dobie, and Dallas, by James Street. Clifton Fadiman, in his "Party of One," is talking about Sinclair Lewis. CHILDREN are getting "too much love and kisses, too much love and security, in the opinion of Dr. Joseph Palma, expressed in Life and Health magazine. Palma says it's time parents got back to the old-fashioned stick "and a bit of reproof and rebuke."

GEORGE MAY writes about "Bawdy Budapest" in the March Real "the exciting magazine for men." May says that behind the Iron Curtain "the red hot night clubs are nests of intrigue

THE WASHINGTON POST

Sunday, February 22, 1953

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Trumans Enjoying P

By Drew Pearson

HARRY AND BESS TRUMAN, of Independence, Mo., seem to be having a wonderful time. Mr. Truman, who dropped the world's heaviest load just a month ago, is now enjoying the fun of telling his neighbors just what he thinks --a freedom denied him for seven years. Here's what he's saying: "The Missus and I are going to Hawaii next month. It'll be our first vacation --without worries--in 30 years. We won't come home until May. I want a vacation, but Bess deserves one. Did I tell you about those

crowds that greeted us at the railroad stations on the way home? Time after time thousands of people turned out. You'd think I was the That welcome.

President or something. ∴

home dinner here in Independence-room for less than a thousand but they could have sold more than 10,000 tickets. Bess tells me that the welcome home' ceremonies were more than worth the 30 years of hen she's through with me in politics. It's hard to believe, but I've received more than 70,000 letters here in Independence in the last two weeks. Almost all were favorable. I even got some kind editorials. Some editors ate crow and That wonderful home-left the feathers on....

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Diplomatic Conversation

THE POLISH AMBASSADOR and a member of the Romanian Embassy staff, both representing Communist countries, held a significant meeting with a group of European journalists in Washington the other day.

The journalists were from non-Communist Western Europe, and the two Communist en-obviously were trying to find out some thing about the future policies of the Eisenhower Administration. In so doing, they may

have given away the possible policies of the
Kremlin.

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Such meetings between the press and the

diplomatic corps, incidentally, are not unusual.

What the two Iron Curtain envoys wanted to Administration

know was this:

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22 Sept 1952 page 17

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NY NY TIMES

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cluding: "When will man travel to whose representative he is."
me, which used to be the moon?" and "How soon could
and the rearing of students, with the questions in-ity of a candidate to the party
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ome empty of all spiritual
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a space ship be built?"
Ronald Elliott Cape of Montreal,
Canada, received the Albert G.
ond weekly television
Program of
Sharing the rostrum at the sec- Milbank scholarship prize as the
undergraduate who had achieved
altar to God and was ap with Dorothy Gordon, moderator, his first three years of college..
Ahe table, which was considered the New York Times Youth Forum the highest academic average dur-
thanksgiving, has become a cafe-schools in the New York metropol-
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teria counter to which members of
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The award carries an annual sti-
the family dash to fulfill their tan area, Willy Ley, a metropol pend of \$500.
romantic naturalist, said a trip to
physical wants, without as much the moon seemed improbable with-
Ps a thought of returning a bless- in the next ten years. The program
ing to God for His beneficence.
"It is difficult to conceive that
in such an environment children
can grow up with any moral en-
thusiasm or spiritual yearning."
was televised over Station WABD.
As for the space ship that might
fly to the moon, the 46-year-old
German-born faculty member of
Fairleigh Dickinson College in
Rutherford, N. J., envisioned a
CRAFTS COURSE OFFERED practicable one completed six or
eight years after construction was
Women Invited to Learn How to begun.
Teach Hospital Patients
mittee.

The cost of developing a space ship program, he told his attentive audience at the Adelphi Television teach crafts to hospital patients is Theatre at Fifty-fourth Street and being offered by the United Hospital Fund of New York, according to an announcement made by Mr. Ley said also he did not Mrs. L. V. Steck, chairman of its believe so-called flying saucers occupational therapy training committee were space ships. "If they were, our whole thinking about them, Although there is no fee, materials used to learn woodworking, leatherwork, saucers originated from another weaving, sewing, needlework, knotting and braiding planet because of the absence of noise, as reported by observers. will cost each registrant \$15. He said it was impossible to think The twenty-seven-session course will begin Oct. 6 and will be held of a ship traveling at speed faster Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays than sound without making noise. The guest students on the panel nine-week period. Registration is were Stephen Aaron, 17 years old, from Tuesday to Thursday at 865 of the Bronx High School Madison Avenue, at 71st Street, Science; Nancy Troll, 17, of Rock-10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Students away High School, Rockaway, N. J.; Hulan E. Jack Jr., 17, of the course will be Rice High School; Anna Mascolo, serve as occupational 16, of Julia Richman High School; teens for 150 hours. Pierre Sprey, 14, of Forest Hills High School, Queens, and Toby Citrin, 15, of Prospect Heights High School, Brooklyn, days, 1:30 to 4:30 P. M., over a Churchill pt. 21 (P)-chill went Next of week's topic will be: Ail with "Will the election affect our for-tested eign policy in Asia?" Robert Aura cold Smith, specialist on the Far East, will be the adult guest. LAST WEEK TO SEE Your Key

to
Fashions for
Living
The exciting
1952 NATIONAL
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PALACE
Lexington Avenue - 46-47 Stre
Daily thru Sept. 2

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Christian Science Monitay Easton Edition, 6 Sept 1957 page 13, vl/
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of Old World courtesy in the arcade are three
former Hussars who see to it that one doesn't
whistle or run, wheel a perambulator or a bicycle,
No visitor from abroad who wishes to sense
the atmosphere of Victorian London should miss
this 19th-century backwater.

From the Bookshelf

Beyond Earth's Bounds a New Horizon
Rockets, Missiles, and Space Travel, by Willy Ley.
(New York: Viking Press. 436 pp. \$5.95.)

"In the early afternoon hours of February 24,
1949, Man took his first step into space."

For rocketeer and author Willy Ley that was
the significance of the historic flight of a Wac-
Corporal rocket which, assisted by a powerful
V-2, shot 250 miles into airless space above the
desert sands of New Mexico. It expresses his
faith in the engineering possibility and future
practicality of space rockets-a faith that forms
the central theme of his book.

Admittedly, this is a subject of speculation
and easy prey for overenthusiastic misinterpre-
tation, but Mr. Ley has presented his material
with a historical perspective and scholarly
authority that treat space travel as a logical
future development in the centuries-old chain
of rocket research.

From early Chinese "fire arrows" to the mod-
ern experimental rocket plane he has traced in
detail the development of these fiery-tailed
missiles. It is an adventurous story, seasoned
with bitter disappointments and spectacular suc-
cess and colored with personalities often as ex-
plosive as the materials with which they worked.

The rocket started as a military weapon, signal, and fireworks display, and early development was along such lines. But as the evolving idea of other worlds and travel to them began to assert its claim upon the imagination, rocket research became inspired by a vision.

As the story unfolds many familiar figures of history appear, and there is the comfortable flavor of bygone days securely salted away in the historian's annals. But the tale runs on and

smoothly merges into the present until one suddenly realizes that these are events and people known within his own lifetime and the author himself has entered the story.

If the reader is an Englishman he can hear the roar of Nazi "buzz bombs" and the crash of V-2 rockets. If he is a fighter pilot he can feel the heavy fist of jet-propelled acceleration against his spine. If he is a physicist, he can

By R. C. C.
look across his desk and wonder at the new data being gathered from miles on high.

The story has taken on a new meaning. In one sense it has become disquieting, but in another it is infused with fresh challenge and crowned with achievement.

The author fled from Nazi Germany to the sanctuary of New York before World War II. But with the aid of captured reports and renewal of old acquaintances he has managed to piece together a fairly detailed account of the work in German rocketry during the dark years -work that can be classed as no less than brilliant.

When they capitulated German engineers not only had produced the V-2 and the flying bombs but they had progressed far toward a trans-Atlantic rocket that would have put New York City within artillery range of Berlin. Jet and rocket planes were planned and, in some cases, produced and in operation.

Mr. Ley tells, for example, of a detailed proposal to build a rocket plane that could circle the earth in less than four hours, dropping bombs at points along the way. The end of World War II prevented further German work on such a project, but he reports a top-level conference in Moscow which seized upon it eagerly.

In articles and speeches the remark is often made that the technology of a free world, uninhibited by ideological and police restrictions, can outmaneuver and outproduce that of the

totalitarians. There is much veracity in this statement. But, lest they fall into complacency, those who make it will do well to mark the achievements of Hitler's rocketeers and remember that there is a brute force of intellect that can accomplish what seem engineering miracles even within the framework of a mental strait jacket.

However, there is more to rockets than their war potential, and Mr. Ley has flung a challenge that rings with promise to young engineers. Is space travel possible? It is a studied guess, but he thinks that it is. And as for getting rockets outside the atmosphere, that, he points out, already has been done.

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16 June
1968 page 15
Hartford Courant, Hartford Conn

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Beyond the Earth
ROCKETS, MISSILES, AND
MEN IN SPACE. By Willy
Ley, Viking Press; \$10.95.

Reviewed by

GEORGE W. EARLEY

Among those of us whose knowledge of rocketry predates Sputnik and Co., Willy Ley is recognized as the Dean of Rocket Historians. Ley's credentials are not merely academic, though his scholarly knowledge of the field is indeed encyclopedic, but go back to the beginnings of serious rocketry when, in 1927, he was one of the founders of the VFR the German Rocket Society. (With such other pioneers as Hermann Oberth and Klaus Riedel, Ley labored to build what the VFR hoped would be the world's first successful liquid-fueled rocket. That the American inventor Dr. such a rocket over a year before the VFR was formed was not learned until several years later; Goddard, an intensely se-

cretive man, did not publish his results until the early 1930s.) After leaving Germany in 1935, Ley turned to writing and in 1944 brought out a slender volume titled simply "Rockets." Half history and half speculation, it told of the past of rocketry (which goes back centuries before the VFR and other early groups), of experiments and experimenters and looked into a future when, with rocket power, Earth to explore the solar system (and, perhaps, beyond!). For fans of Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon, whose adventures stolid adults scorned as "childish fantasy," "Rockets" was heady wine indeed. In the years that followed, V2 rockets fell on London and both East and West began the rocket research and experimentation that was to put both on the road to the moon and the planets. And as that research went on, Willy Ley followed it, continuously revising, updating and expanding his history "Rockets and Space Travel" became "Rockets, Missiles and Space Travel" and now, 24 years after its initial appearance, has been expanded again to include the history of the space men. With nearly 50 per cent new material, dozens of photographs and almost a hundred sketches, the book is what its jacket proclaims it to be: "A definitive account of the history of space flight from its origins to the and W

ly Ley has done his usual superlative job in putting it all together in a clear, concise and eminently readable fashion.

If you can buy only one book to learn not only the past but the future of space flight, this is the one to buy - accept no substitutes.

Early Monarches

EPITAPH FOR KINGS By

Sanche de Gramont; G. P.

Putnam's Sons; \$6.95; 480 pp.

Reviewed by

ROBERT E. SMITH

For anyone who learned about the lives and loves of French royalty Louis XIV to Louis XVI-from the romantic novels Willy Ley, author of "Rockets, Missiles and Men in Space," published by Viking Press. of Alexandre Dumas, this "Epitaph for Kings," as the author calls it, performs a fascinating autopsy on French society and its leaders during the interval spanned by the lives of these three grand monarchs-1638 to 1793.

For the historian, and the historically minded, this is one of the most richly detailed periods in the turmoil of European living, and dying, as so many did in that era, victims of the nobility's unconcern.

It was incredible poverty that brought on the French Revolution

Study for Thoughtful Voter
THE NEW POLITICS - THE
EXPANDING TECHNOLOGY
OF POLITICAL MANIPULATION-By James M. Perry;

R-Mers SAST, 235

money. Men of great wealth thus have a big head start in vying for office. But these techniques win elections, and it the total votes cast, for victory, over three opponents.

Brother Winthrop did the unheard of in Democratic Arkantion. If history repeats itself, as they say it does this book should be food for thought-there are others besides Kings for whom there are epitaphs.

Adventure Tale

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CALL IT RHODESIA-By W. A.

Ballinger; G. P. Putnam's

Sons; \$6.95; 381pp.

Reviewed by

JAMES DEVANEY

This swashbuckling novel

traces the history of Rhodesia

from its settlement in the late

1800s until its unilateral declara-

tion of independence in 1965.

The story is told through a se-

ries of flashbacks, primarily

concerned with the lives of Al-

exander Strang and his family,

the epitome of the settlers of the

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WASHINGTON POST and TIMES HERALD

Monday, August 8, 1955

Ast Satellite Cycle Will Reveal Much

(Fourth of a Series)

What Good Are Satellites?

By Willy Ley

After the first artificial satel

and hours in space a great;

many different scientists will

have earned a great many di

ferent things.

They will know more about]

te has run its life cycle of sex. cosmic rays and about cosmic

gral hundred or several thou- dust

Looking

with Luke

They will know more about

the earth magnetic field, and j

the density of the atmosphere

200 miles up

They will have learned just

what the sun's rays, completely

unshielded by any atmosphere.

will do to a man-made structure.

They will know the precise

tluckness and mass of the equa-

torial bulge of the earth. They

will even have established the precise distance between continents

Present-day measurements of the distance from, say, Newfoundland to Ireland are likely to be off by a thousand feet or so because one cannot triangulate across water. But with an object of known speed and, course overhead, such a distance can be established with great precision

This might be of great scientific interest and it certainly not sound warlike but would do it for the average man There are

many ways of knowing
Facts Worth Knowing
that every
knowing One can
It will reflect

Studies obtained from America's artificial satellite are expected to contribute to the construction of aircraft which will span the 90 minutes. This drawing continent in transcontinental plane being shows a required altitude by to its brought manned hooster plane, which later returns to the takeoff field a

It might way you feel the bumps in the rockets if he did. It so happens in about 1 hour price which road, the vibrations of the engines that accelerations can be do it at a man who is really giving the air team passing in imitated in large centrifuges and volunteers had themselves But you cannot feel speed difference can afford.

From these tests we must to test rocket propelled directly. In an airplane ready he of the sensations understood know that any person in good read it for period appears. We can handle much higher most not even feel speed. But we acceleration and for a longer period accurate. Man will ever actually occur can feel changes in occur in a rocket ship.

eleration.

What we cannot do on the
earth though no man has ever

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these problems have come to concerned we'll simply have to

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FLY THE WORLD'S

FINEST OVERSEAS

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